



THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR THE CARE, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING OF

IDIOTIC, IMBECILE, AND WEAK-MINDED

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

BELONGING TO

LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, CHESHIRE, WESTMORLAND,

CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

God help the Imbecile ! more dark their lot
Than dumb, or deaf, the cripple, or the blind :
The closed soul-vision theirs, the blighted mind ;
Babes though full-grown ; the page of life a blot.


‘ Yet say, shall their affliction be abhorred ?
Their need o’erlooked ? shall Charity pass by,
Leave them to perish with averted eye ?
Forbid, the love that burns to serve her Lord !’

OFFICES

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER ;
EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, BANK STREET, MANCHESTER.

Principal and Secretary,—MR. JAMES DIGGENS.

OCTOBER, 1895.



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The Royal Albert Asylum is open for Inspection
On Mondays and Thursdays only, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

A Donation of Five Guineas entitles a Subscriber to one Vote for Life, in the election of patients, and an Annual Subscription of a Guinea to two Annual Votes. Votes increase in the same proportion for higher sums.

Collecting Purses may be had on application to the Principal and Secretary. Every Five Guineas obtained will entitle the Collector to a Life Vote.

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the Principal and Secretary, Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster; or to the General Treasurer, the Lancaster Banking Company, Lancaster. Early intimation of money paid into Local Banks should be sent to Mr. James Diggins, in order that the usual official acknowledgment may be promptly made.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
FORM OF BEQUEST AND LIST OF LEGACIES	5
PROSPECTUS	8
TRUSTEES AND PRESIDENTS	11
CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS	12
TRUSTEES FOR INVESTMENTS	14
HOUSE COMMITTEE	14
FINANCE COMMITTEE	14
FARM COMMITTEE... ..	14
BRUNTON HOUSE COMMITTEE	14
OFFICERS OF COUNTY COMMITTEES	15
OFFICERS OF LOCAL COMMITTEES	16
OFFICERS OF LADIES' ASSOCIATIONS	18
REPORT OF GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING	19
REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	21
PRINCIPAL'S REPORT TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	36
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	47
AUDITOR'S REPORT	55
BALANCE SHEETS :—	
MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT	56
ESTATE AND BUILDINGS IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT	58
SUSTENTATION FUND ANNUAL ACCOUNT... ..	58
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT	60
SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS	61
CASES OF IMPROVEMENT ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT	62
TABLE OF SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS	64
TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS	66
WORK DONE IN SHOPS, &c.	68
TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR... ..	69
TABLE SHOWING AGES OF PATIENTS, &c.	69
SPEECH OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B,	70
LIST OF CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS WHO HAVE PREACHED FOR THE ASYLUM... ..	74
PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR	79
CENSUS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES	81
LIST OF PLACES FROM WHICH THE PRESENT INMATES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED	82
ADVERTISEMENT OF PUBLICATIONS	85
ADVERTISEMENT OF BRUNTON HOUSE	86

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I BEQUEATH TO THE TREASURER, for the time being, of THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES, situate at Lancaster, the sum of _____ to be applied to the purposes of that Institution, such Legacy to be paid, in precedence of the other pecuniary Legacies hereby bequeathed, out of such part of my Personal Estate, not specifically bequeathed, as the law permits to be appropriated by Will to charitable purposes.

LEGACIES.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Brackenbury, Brighton	10,000	0	0
Asa Lees, Esq., Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne	10,000	0	0
Thomas Wrigley, Esq., Timberhurst, Bury	10,000	0	0
Mrs. R. B. Dodgson, Blackburn	9,000	0	0
Miss Hannah Pickard, Osset	7,285	14	4
John Bairstow, Esq., Preston	5,000	0	0
John Eden, Esq., Durham	5,000	0	0
The Very Rev. Geo. Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham...	5,000	0	0
Charles Hodgson, Esq., Durham	2,700	0	0
John Abbott, Esq., Halifax... ..	2,000	0	0
Miss E. A. Cort, Kirkby, Liverpool... ..	2,000	0	0
Samuel Fielden, Esq., Centre Vale, Todmorden	2,000	0	0
John Walker, Esq., Preston	1,800	0	0
Miss Anna Andrews Hibbert, Southport	1,012	12	10
Major Barker, Holme Field, Wakefield	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Goulden, Salford	1,000	0	0
Mrs. P. Martin, Bolton-le-Moors	1,000	0	0
Richard Newsham, Esq., Preston	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Ormrod, Wyersdale Park, Garstang	1,000	0	0
Miss Pennington, Preston	1,000	0	0
Andrew Pickard, Esq., Ossett	1,000	0	0
Miss Mary Sterndale Rooke, Keswick	1,000	0	0
Miss Tatham, Lancaster	1,000	0	0
James Taylor, Esq., Rawtenstall	1,000	0	0
James Wrigley, Esq., Holbeck, Windermere... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Jessica Ball Rigby, Liverpool	985	12	8
John Manchester, Esq., Preston	905	11	5
Mrs. Bindloss, Kendal and Milnthorpe	900	0	0
Alderman Watson, Preston... ..	900	0	0
Miss Bradley, Slyne, Lancaster	720	0	0
Miss E. A. Ball, Southport... ..	620	18	7
Mrs. Jane Dover, Skiddaw Bank, Keswick	615	11	9
John Brown, Esq., Rotherham	548	15	0
Henry Brown, Esq., Rawdon	500	0	0
Mrs. Burton, Roundhay, Leeds... ..	500	0	0
James Cunningham, Esq., Lytham	500	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, Lytham	500	0	0
John Greenhalgh, Esq., St. Annes-on-the-Sea	500	0	0
Nathaniel Greenhalgh, Esq., Sharples, Bolton-le-Moors ...	500	0	0
Mrs. A. H. Danby Harcourt, Swinton Park, York	500	0	0
Miss Hannah Goad, Ulverston	500	0	0
Miss Irlam, Liverpool	500	0	0
Miss Alice Lowe, Blackpool	500	0	0
Edward Kirk Norris, Esq., Northenden	500	0	0
Joseph Nutter, Esq., Halifax	500	0	0
Mrs. Pierson, Bardsea, Ulverston	500	0	0
Thomas Warner, Esq., Bryn-y-Menai, Menai Bridge... ..	500	0	0
Miss Ann Wilson, Bolton	500	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Nathaniel Wilson, Esq., Bolton	500	0	0
George Wood, Esq., Manchester	500	0	0
Miss Frances Barnes, Carlisle	450	0	0
John Burley, Esq., Halifax... .. .	450	0	0
Mrs. Crabtree, Springfield, Rossendale	450	0	0
Miss Dandy, Southport	450	0	0
Miss Sarah Walton, Halifax	436	16	0
Miss Bradshaw, Lancaster	400	0	0
Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., Durham	390	0	0
Mrs. Mary Kitson, Rochdale	346	9	1
Mrs. Robinson, Elterwater, Grasmere	300	0	0
Mrs. Mary Redfern, Rose Lea, Knutsford	270	11	5
E. Denis de Vitré, Esq., M.D., Lancaster	250	0	0
Miss A. M. Newton, Reddish	250	0	0
Mrs. Minton, Toxteth Park, Liverpool	221	0	9
Miss L. A. Hutchinson, Malvern	205	0	0
Mrs. Mary King Birchall, Blackburn	200	0	0
James Cook, Esq., Stretford, Manchester	200	0	0
Miss F. J. Lewthwaite, Stott Park, Newby Bridge	200	0	0
Mrs. Middlehurst, Wigan	200	0	0
Mrs. Agnes Pattinson, Bowness	200	0	0
James Slingsby, Esq., Skipton	200	0	0
Miss E. Cowley, Sheffield	184	0	0
Mrs. Hague, Dewsbury	180	0	0
Mrs. Parkinson, Burnley	180	0	0
Charles Watson, Esq., Halifax	180	0	0
Frank Lowther, Esq., Manchester	105	0	0
Mrs. Walling, Preston	102	12	4
Miss Mary Elizabeth Baldwin, Lancaster	100	0	0
Isaac Bateson, Esq., Wyresdale, Lancaster	100	0	0
Mrs. Brooke, Brighouse	100	0	0
John Buckley, Esq., Saddleworth	100	0	0
Miss Jane Clarke, Lancaster	100	0	0
Thomas Dawson, Esq., Rochdale	100	0	0
Mrs. Eastham, Kirkby Lonsdale	100	0	0
Miss Charlotte Freeman, Liversedge	100	0	0
Mrs. Freeman, Halifax	100	0	0
Mrs. Esther Gee, Lytham	100	0	0
Captain Gibson, R.N., Yealand Conyers	100	0	0
Miss Alice Giles, Cheltenham	100	0	0
James S. Harrison, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
John Holgate, Esq., Burton-in-Lonsdale	100	0	0
C. R. Jacson, Esq., Preston	100	0	0
Rev. R. Lamb, Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0
Thomas Lamb, Esq., Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0
Howard Livesey, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
Mrs. Rand, Bradford	100	0	0
William Henry Rawson, Esq., Mill House, Halifax	100	0	0
J. P. Chamberlain Starkie, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
Mrs. Wilson, Dallam Tower, Milnthorpe	100	0	0
Miss Gertrude S. Wilson, Dallam Tower, Milnthorpe	100	0	0
Geo. Wright, Esq., Southport	100	0	0
T. Titterington, Esq., Barton-on-Irwell	92	10	0
W. Scott Brown, Esq., Manchester	90	0	0
Miss Greenwell, Darlington	90	0	0
John George Hargreaves, Esq., Durham	90	0	0
Thomas Lancaster, Esq., Preston	90	0	0
Stephen Ross, Esq., Lancaster	90	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Bryan (Matron, R. A. A.), Lancaster... .. .	86	1	4
Miss Eliza Brooks, Willaston, Nantwich... .. .	50	8	0
Edward Armstrong, Esq., Grassington, Skipton	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Miss Isabella Armstrong, Lancaster	50	0	0
Miss Emma Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Emett, Liverpool	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Hamilton, Harrogate	50	0	0
Joseph Harger, Esq., Settle	50	0	0
Rev. T. B. Holgate, Cartmel	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Ostle, Birkby, Maryport... ..	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Swarbrick, Bolton-le-Moors	50	0	0
T. Tomlinson, Esq., Heysham	50	0	0
Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., Lancaster	50	0	0
John Townley, Esq., Southport... ..	50	0	0
Mrs. Waite, Ripon	50	0	0
J. L. Whimpray, Esq., Lancaster	50	0	0
Mrs. Atkinson, Lancaster	45	0	0
Thomas Dewhurst, Esq., Lancaster... ..	45	0	0
Miss E. A. Pendry, Harewood, Leeds	45	0	0
J. W. Wright, Esq., Bingley	45	0	0
Mrs. Charnley, Lancaster	40	0	0
David Moore, Esq., Lancaster	25	0	0
John Pollard, Esq., Holker, Ulverston	23	19	0
Martha Farnworth, Boothstown, Manchester	23	17	7
Mrs Martha Taylor, Halifax	22	1	7
Thomas Taylor, Esq., Lancaster	20	0	0
Miss Ann Bousfield	19	19	0
James Dickinson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
John Jacobson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Mrs. Park, Ulverston	19	19	0
Robert McWhan, Esq., Birkenhead... ..	19	19	0
William Welch, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Thomas Woods, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Joshua Horner, Esq., Halifax	19	14	0
Jonathan Blackburn, Esq., Lancaster	18	0	0
Miss Ann Fearon, Cockermouth	18	0	0
Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, Hubberholme, Skipton	15	0	0
Gilfred Lewthwaite, Esq., Stott Park, Ulverston	10	10	0
E. T. Foster, Esq., Settle	10	0	0
J. W. Leather, Esq., De Grey Lodge, Leeds... ..	10	0	0
Miss Mary Armstrong, Carlisle	9	0	0
Rev. Edmund Luby, Glasson, Lancaster	5	5	0

P R O S P E C T U S.

THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM has been established for the care, education, and training of Idiots and Imbeciles of all classes belonging to the Seven Northern Counties, viz.:—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. The number of Idiots and Imbeciles in England and Wales, returned at the Census of 1881 was 32,717. Of these, 8,764 belong to the Seven Counties, 2,422 being between Five years of age and Twenty. But accurate statistics as to the prevalence of idiocy or imbecility are difficult to obtain, and there is no doubt that the foregoing returns are considerably below the actual number, owing to the general ignorance on the subject, and the natural desire in families to conceal the existence of the malady.

Idiocy being generally accompanied by an abnormal or imperfectly developed physical organisation, which retards the growth of the intellectual and moral powers, Idiots require a distinctive treatment in separate Institutions, where the resources of the skilful physician can be best employed for the modification or correction of those defects which obscure the mind. The Commissioners in Lunacy, and the medical profession generally, condemn the association of Idiots with Lunatics, as in all respects very objectionable and mutually injurious. In their Report for 1865, the Commissioners observe: "It has long been our opinion, as the result of extended experience and observation, that the association of Idiot children with Lunatics is very objectionable and injurious to them, and upon our visits to County Asylums we have frequently suggested arrangements for their separate treatment and instruction. It is always to us a painful thing to see Idiot children, whose mental faculties and physical powers and habits are capable of much development and improvement, wandering, without object or special care, about the wards of a Lunatic Asylum. The benefits to be derived, even in idiot cases apparently hopeless, from a distinctive system, and from persevering endeavours to develop the dormant powers, physical and intellectual, are now so fully established that any argument upon the subject would be superfluous." Again, in their Report for 1874, the Commissioners state: "We should be glad to see the noble example of the Northern Counties in this direction followed in other parts of the kingdom, since Idiots form a large proportion of the mentally afflicted, and require peculiar treatment, distinct from that applicable to the Insane." Referring to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, the *Lancet* (June 20th, 1868) says:—"We hail the establishment of this Asylum as another proof of the more scientific therapeutics to which the insane are now subjected. Till within the last few years the Idiot or the Imbecile child was invariably accommodated, not only in the same building, but in the same ward, with the victims to dementia, melancholia, or chronic mania. The effects of this indiscriminate classification and treatment were most pernicious. The young Idiot or Imbecile, at the impressible and plastic period of his life, suffered from daily and nightly contact with those confirmed or aggravated cases of lunacy, and the only opportunity available for his rescue was then allowed to slip, until his case also became aggravated or confirmed. The benefits of the new system have been signally satisfactory."

That much may be done to render the poor Idiot's life more tolerable to himself and less burdensome to his friends, has been abundantly demonstrated by the success of existing asylums. Dr. Langdon Down, speaking from his long experience as the Superintendent of the largest Idiot Asylum in this country, calculates that of the cases admitted into that Institution, "10 per cent. become self-supporting; 40 per cent. become so far improved as to cease to use up a sane life in their care, and become contributors to the common stock; and the remainder, all but 6 per cent., are invariably

improved in their habits, and become greatly lessened burdens on their families and society." Dr. Duncan, F.R.S., and Mr. Millard, in their work on the "Classification, Training, and Education of Idiots," thus describe the success of specific treatment:—"Weak physical powers have been strengthened, uncleanly habits have been cured, the spiteful and irritable have become calm, the dependent self-depending; the idle have been rendered useful, the untutored have learned to read, write, count, and draw; the ability to earn much towards their own livelihood has been acquired by some, while in a few instances the capacity for earning sufficient for a maintenance and laying it out for themselves has been gained; and the moral and religious feelings have been aroused and fostered, so that excellent characters have been produced, and deeds of simple kindness have been performed by those who were once selfish, sensual, and depraved." The late Dr. Seguin, the distinguished physician, who may be regarded as the pioneer in this noble work, said, after thirty years' practical experience in the education and training of Idiots:—"Idiots have been improved, educated, and even cured; not one in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who has not been made more happy and healthy; more than thirty per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling, and of working like the third of a man; more than 40 per cent. have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life, under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man; and twenty-five to thirty per cent. come nearer and nearer the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women."

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM is situated about a mile from Lancaster; and the Estate upon which it is erected consists of about 169 acres of excellent land in a charming and salubrious situation, commanding fine views of Morecambe Bay and the Lake Mountains. Accommodation has been provided for 600 inmates, and the arrangements comprise every convenience for the specific treatment of idiots and imbeciles. The system of Training pursued in the Asylum is designed to secure, by special means, the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the patients. It includes gymnastic training, school education of a suitable kind, and instruction in a simple handicraft or other useful occupation. The Institution is under the medical care of a Resident Physician and an Assistant Medical Officer.

Epileptic, Paralytic, and Insane Persons are *not* eligible for admission; nor those who are incurably Hydrocephalic. Idiocy which is complicated with blindness or deafness, is also a disqualification.

The following are some of the principal Rules and Regulations:—

PATIENTS.—Two classes of Patients, of both sexes, are admitted into the Asylum:—

1. Free patients, between the ages of Six and Fifteen, whose friends are proved to be unable to meet the lowest payment. They are elected by the votes of the Subscribers, and received for Seven years, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Asylum.
2. Paying patients admitted by the Central Committee, without election, and at any time. The charges vary according to the requirements and circumstances of the friends of applicants.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—Applications must be addressed to the Principal and Secretary, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. The Central Committee will institute inquiries to ascertain if there be a reasonable probability that the Candidates will be benefited by the system adopted in the Asylum, and decide the terms on which they ought to be admitted. Previously to the election, a list of approved applicants from each County will be sent to the Subscribers entitled to vote for the admission of patients.

MODE OF ELECTING PATIENTS.—In order to meet the various opinions entertained as to the proper mode of electing patients, Subscribers have the option of voting directly by means of voting papers; or of transferring their votes to their respective Local or County Committees. Canvassing for Votes is prohibited.

VOTES.—Donors of Five Guineas have a Life Vote, and Annual Subscribers of Half-a-Guinea an Annual Vote, for each vacancy due to their respective Counties. The right of voting, as regards higher sums, increases in the same proportion.

VOTES OF MINISTERS.—Any Minister preaching, or lending his pulpit for, a Sermon on behalf of the Institution, has a Vote for Life. The Minister of the Place of Worship where the Collection is made, is also entitled to Life Votes for the amount thus raised, at the rate of One Vote for every Five Guineas.

PERPETUATION OF VOTES.—At the death of a Donor, a vote for every Ten Guineas of his gift is vested in perpetuity in the Committee of the County to which the gift was originally made; and Legacies confer the same privilege. This voting power is never to exceed one-fourth of the entire voting power belonging to the Donors and Subscribers in the County.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government of the Institution is confided to—

- (a) A Central Committee, which consists of Representatives from each of the Local Committees, and of Fifteen Subscribers resident in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, to be chosen at the General Annual Meeting.
- (b) County Committees, constituted by the Members of the Central Committee forming themselves into Sub-Committees for promoting, in their respective Counties, the interests of the Asylum.
- (c) Local Committees, for the purpose of obtaining funds and generally promoting the interests of the Asylum. Every Local Committee is entitled to send one Representative to the Central Committee, and an additional Representative for each entire Thousand Guineas in Donations after the first Thousand Guineas, and for each entire Fifty Guineas in Annual Subscriptions after the first Fifty Guineas, contributed in that district.

The number of patients *elected* by each County is regulated by the amount of its contributions. Of the 542 patients now in the Asylum, 252 belong to Lancashire, 146 to Yorkshire, 48 to Durham, 44 to Cheshire, 20 to Cumberland, 17 to Northumberland, 11 to Westmorland. Four full payment cases belong to counties not included in the Asylum district.

Testimony to the successful working of the Royal Albert Asylum has been borne by the Commissioners in Lunacy; by the late Dr. Seguin, of New York; and by other eminent authorities. The *Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Examiner*, *Manchester Courier*, *Liverpool Courier*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Sheffield Independent*, *Bradford Observer*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Preston Herald*, *Halifax Courier*, *Southport Visiter*, and other leading journals, have sent Special Correspondents to describe the daily life of the Institution.

The OBJECT being one of broad Christian philanthropy, CHALLENGES THE SYMPATHY OF ALL CLASSES, and the Committee now confidently appeal for help to raise the Idiot and Imbecile from their state of wasteful sloth, physical deterioration, and mental and moral darkness. The Applications for Admission are both numerous and urgent. The Central Committee, therefore, while gratefully acknowledging the generous support which they have received in the past, earnestly APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Legacies are invested, under Rule 36, for the permanent benefit of the Institution.

Reports, Pamphlets, Regulations of Admission, and other information, will be gladly supplied by the Principal and Secretary, Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

JOHN T. HIBBERT, *Chairman of the Central Committee.*

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Liverpool, }
ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, York, } *Vice-Chairmen.*

JAMES DIGGENS, *Principal and Secretary.*

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM having been established for the benefit of all classes of Idiots and Imbeciles, the Central Committee have purchased a Detached House with extensive private grounds, in convenient proximity to the Asylum Estate, as a Home for special Private Patients attending the Schools and other Occupations at the Institution. BRUNTON HOUSE combines, for Private Patients paying remunerative rates, the seclusion and comforts of a Private Residence with the hygienic, educational, and training resources of a Public Institution under responsible management.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES

LANCASTER.

INSTITUTED DECEMBER 21, 1864.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Trustees.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SEFTON, K.G.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD MUNCASTER.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD EGERTON OF TATTON.

Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CARLISLE.
His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.
His Grace the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF WAKEFIELD.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF DERBY, G.C.B.	The Right Hon. LORD MUNCASTER.
The Right Hon. EARL FITZWILLIAM, K.G.	The Right Hon. LORD EGERTON OF TATTON.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF SEFTON, K.G.	The Right Hon. LORD NEWTON.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF FEVERSHAM.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF RAVENSWORTH.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF LATHOM.	
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.	

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B.

Vice-Chairmen.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Esq., Liverpool.

SIR ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, KNT., York.

Sir EDWARD RIPLEY, Bart., Bradford.
 Sir THOS. BROCKLEBANK, Bart., Liverpool.
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 JOSEPH CRAVEN, Esq., Bradford.
 JAMES CROPPER, Esq., (Kendal), Westmorland.
 W. I. R. CROWDER, Esq., (Carlisle), Cumberland.
 F. G. CROWTHER, Esq., Rochdale.
 E. B. DAWSON, Esq., Lancaster.
 JOHN B. DEWHURST, Esq., (Skipton), Bradford.

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 FREDERIC J. HARRISON, Esq., Liverpool.
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 EDWARD S. HEYWOOD, Esq., Manchester.
 ANGUS HOLDEN, Esq., M.P., Bradford.
 THOMAS HORROCKS, Esq., (Carlisle), Cumberland.
 RICHARD HURST, Esq., Rochdale.
 R. BENSON JOWITT, Esq., Leeds.
 GEO. D. KILLEY, Esq., Liverpool.
 FRANCIS M. LUPTON, Esq., Leeds.
 JOHN W. MACLURE, Esq., M.P., Manchester.
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 G. W. MAXSTED, Esq., Lancaster.
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President:—The Hon. Mrs. MACLAGAN, The Palace, Bishopthorpe, York.
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Treasurer:—WILFRID F. H. THOMSON, Esq., Messrs. Beckett and Co's, Bank, York.

GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING AT SOUTHPORT.

—:o:—

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM was held in the Town Hall, Southport, on Friday, October 25th, 1895 ;

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,
(ALD. JAMES WOOD, LL.D., J.P.,)

PRESIDING.

The Report of the Central Committee was presented by the Principal and Secretary (Mr. James Diggins), and the CHAIRMAN addressed the Meeting.

The following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously passed :—

- 1.—That this Meeting approves and adopts the Report now presented, and regards with much encouragement the proofs of steady and satisfactory progress which it records ; and this Meeting, whilst gratefully acknowledging the generous support which the Royal Albert Asylum has hitherto received, earnestly commends the beneficent work of the Institution to the cordial sympathy and increased liberality of the philanthropic public of the Seven Associated Counties of the North of England.

Moved by the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., (Chairman of the Central Committee) ; and seconded by the Rev. John Chater, Southport.

- 2.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Committees and Collectors of the Ladies' Associations for their able, zealous, and successful labours in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Asylum, and for other valuable assistance rendered by them in the cause of this Charity ; and this Meeting trusts that the Appeals of the Central Committee for influence and co-operation in the formation of additional Ladies' Associations will receive a hearty response in districts where such useful auxiliaries have not yet been organised.

Moved by Colonel Foster, M.P., (Hornby Castle, Lancaster), Chairman of the Bradford Local Committee ; seconded by Edward S. Heywood, Esq., Treasurer of the Manchester District Committee.

- 3.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Lancaster Members of the Central Committee for their valuable services in past years ; and this Meeting, in compliance with Rule 24, hereby appoints the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., and the following Gentlemen, to be Members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year :—

SIR THOMAS STOREY.	HENRY GARNETT, ESQ.	WILLIAM O. ROPER, ESQ.
REV. C. T. ROYDS, M.A.	ALBERT GREG, ESQ.	SAMUEL SATTERTHWAITE, ESQ.
REV. W. BONSEY, M.A.	SAMUEL J. HARRIS, ESQ.	ABRAM SEWARD, ESQ.
EDWARD B. DAWSON, ESQ.	COLONEL MARTON.	EDWARD STOREY, ESQ.
THOS. G. EDMONDSON, ESQ.	GEO. W. MAXSTED, ESQ.	

Moved by W. E. M. Tomlinson, Esq., M.P., Heysham, Lancaster ; and seconded by W. W. B. Hulton, Esq., (Constable of Lancaster Castle, and Chairman of the Bolton Local Committee).

- 4.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Southport Local Committee, and that the following Gentlemen (with power to add to their number) be invited to act in the same capacity in furtherance of the objects of the Royal Albert Asylum.

Alderman RICHARD NICHOLSON
(Chairman).
 THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
 (Alderman James Wood, LL.D.)
 Rev. JOHN CHATER.
 Rev. GRANTLEY MARTIN, M.A.
 Rev. J. MELLIS, M.A.

JOHN BARROW, ESQ.
 T. O. CLINNING, ESQ.
 J. J. COCKSHOTT, ESQ.
 J. FISHWICK STEAD, ESQ.
 J. UNWIN, ESQ.
 E. VINCENT, ESQ., (*Hon. Secretary.*)

Moved by Sir Thomas Storey, Lancaster, (Vice-Chairman of the House Committee); and seconded by W. I. R Crowder, Esq., Carlisle.

- 5.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Honorary Auditor, Albert Greg, Esq., and to the professional Auditor, Mr. William G, Welch, for their audit of the Accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum, and for their examination of the Securities held on the Sustentation Fund Account; and this Meeting, in compliance with Rule 34, hereby appoints Sir Thomas Storey as Honorary Auditor, and Mr. W. G. Welch as professional Auditor, for the ensuing year.

Moved by William Brooke, Esq., (Chairman of the Huddersfield Local Committee); and seconded by W. P. Park, Esq., Treasurer of the Preston Local Committee.

- 6.—That, circumstances permitting, the next General Annual Meeting of the Royal Albert Asylum be held at Rochdale, on Wednesday, September 30th, 1896; and that notice thereof be given in the Rochdale, Manchester, Liverpool, Lancaster, Chester, York, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Kendal, Carlisle, Durham, and Newcastle Newspapers.

Moved by Philip S. Park, Esq., Mayor-elect of Preston; and seconded by George D. Killey, Esq., of Liverpool.

- 7.—Votes of thanks to the Mayor for presiding, and to the Public Halls' Committee for the use of the Hall.

Moved by the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C B.; and seconded by Alderman Nicholson, Southport.



Previous to the General Annual Meeting, Alderman Nicholson kindly entertained at Luncheon the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, Sir Thomas Storey, and other Members of the Central Committee, who attended as a Deputation.

R E P O R T

Presented at the General Annual Meeting

At Southport, October 25th,

1895.

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The Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum have much pleasure in presenting their thirty-first Annual Report. The year just completed has been one of steady progress in the various departments of the Institution, and its record is well calculated to inspire the Subscribers with confidence in the beneficent and useful character of the work, which owes its existence and support to their generosity.

The Committee are glad to be able, after many years, again to submit the claims of the Institution to the sympathetic consideration of Southport. The last visit paid to the town was in 1878, when an Election of Patients was held. In connection with that Election a public meeting was held under the presidency of the Earl of Lathom; and Lord Winmarleigh, the late Chairman of the Central Committee, and other influential friends, earnestly advocated the cause of the Asylum. The Chairman of the Local Committee at that time was the late Mr. Wm. Atkinson, of Claremont, who had contributed £1,000 for Lancashire and £200 for Cheshire. A Ladies' Association was then formed, and it has continued, with varying success, its work of collecting funds. It is earnestly to be desired that the present meeting may be the means of a much needed revival of interest in the work of the Institution.

Southport.



General  
Annual Meeting  
at  
Manchester.

The last General Annual Meeting was held at Manchester under the presidency of the Lord Mayor (Sir Anthony Marshall). There was an influential and a representative attendance of friends of the Asylum, and an impetus was undoubtedly given to the local agencies of the Institution.

Election of  
Patients  
at  
Newcastle-on-  
Tyne.

An Election of seventy patients took place at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 19th of June, and a public meeting was held on the same day under the presidency of Professor Philipson, M.D., F.R.C.P., &c., Chairman of the Northumberland Committee. The financial position of Northumberland

Inadequate  
Support  
from  
Northumber-  
land.

with regard to the Asylum has always been very unsatisfactory, and various efforts have been made to stimulate the county to contribute to the funds commensurately with the benefits it receives from the Institution. On this occasion the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* and other local papers ably supported the appeals made by the Central and Northumberland Committees. Several donations and annual subscriptions were obtained, but the total amount was not large. It is considered that the cost of maintenance of the Northumberland patients now in the Asylum exceeds by £200 a year the amount of the contributions of all kinds received from the county. The Local Committee have, in this fact, a strong ground of appeal for liberal support from Northumberland.

Finances.

The Finances of the Institution are, on the whole, in a healthy condition. The Annual Subscriptions have decreased by £140 15s. 11d., the difference being partly accounted for by the diminished receipts from several of the Ladies' Associations, owing to the depression of trade, which cause has also affected the ordinary annual subscriptions. One half the amount of the decrease has arisen from the death of subscribers. The sum of £14 7s. 4d. has been lost in ordinary subscriptions in Lancashire, and £53 1s. 11d. in Yorkshire. The donations have increased from £601 5s. 4d. to £751 15s. 7d. In the last Report the amount of payments for patients was £10,326 4s. 9d.; this year it is £8,924 15s. 11d. But last year's total included £548 of arrears for a private patient who died in the Asylum; and £210 for a private patient whose parents have since been reduced to

poverty. Other losses have been incurred by the discharge of patients unsuitable to retain in the Asylum, and the reduction in the number of pauper patients. The total amount received during the year on Maintenance Account (omitting Farm and Garden items) has been £19,048 8s. 11d., while last year it was £20,495 14s. 3d. The Sustentation Fund has received from Legacies £10,005 19s. 2d., while last year the amount was £365 6s. 7d. For the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account, the sum of £31 4s. 8d. has been received.

The extension of the Rodgett Infirmary has been completed, and the additional floor is ready for occupation. Excellent provision is now made for the isolation and treatment of patients suffering from infectious disease, the additional accommodation being for 25 beds, with bath-rooms, lavatories, nurses' rooms, &c. A new Laundry, a well-equipped Disinfecting House, and other outside offices, have been erected. The grounds have also been re-formed and planted. The total cost has been £4,136 8s. 8d., which has been met by £3,780 os. 2d. contributed from balances of the Maintenance Fund and £356 8s. 6d. received in donations. The Architects were Messrs. Paley, Austin, and Paley; and the Contractor, Alderman Huntington, Builder, Lancaster. The cost has been more than the Committee anticipated, but the work has been well designed and satisfactorily carried out.

Extension  
of the  
Rodgett  
Infirmary.

There are now in the Institution 542 patients, viz., 370 boys and 172 girls. At the date of the last Report there were 542, of whom 369 were boys and 173 girls. The total average number resident during the year has been 540, as compared with 562 last year. With increased liberality on the part of the public, the Committee hope to bring up the number of inmates to the full complement of 600. There is no dearth of applicants, except among the higher-rate paying cases, for whom there is vacant accommodation both at the Asylum and at Brunton House. At the last election of patients there were 106 candidates for 70 vacancies; and numerous applications for admission on reduced payment are being received.

Number of  
Patients.

Classification  
of  
Patients.

The present inmates may thus be classified according to the Counties from which they have been received :—

|                |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| LANCASHIRE     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 252 |
| YORKSHIRE      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 |
| DURHAM         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48  |
| CHESHIRE       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44  |
| CUMBERLAND     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20  |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17  |
| WESTMORLAND... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11  |
| OTHER COUNTIES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4   |
|                |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 542 |

Of these, 296 are cases elected by the subscribers, 213 reduced-payment cases, 14 full-payment cases, 10 associated and private cases, 7 life-interest cases, and 2 presentation cases.

Brunton House.

The Committee would be glad to see occupied the vacant places at Brunton House, which is a charming residence for private pupils attending the classes at the Institution. It possesses exceptional advantages, and it was thought that many would be glad to secure for their weak-minded sons a select and comfortable Home, combined with the opportunities for training afforded by a large public Institution with a competent and varied staff of experienced instructors.

Contributions  
from the  
Seven Counties.

The following table will be interesting to Subscribers as exhibiting the principal sources of Income contributed by the Associated counties :—

| COUNTIES.        | MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.      |            |                | SUSTENTATION FUND ACCOUNT. |                 | TOTAL.     |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
|                  | Annual Subscrip-<br>tions | Donations. | Lega-<br>cies. | Legacies                   | Dona-<br>tions. |            |
|                  | £ s. d.                   | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.        | £ s. d.                    | £ s. d.         | £ s. d.    |
| LANCASHIRE ..... | 1414 14 2                 | 605 15 2   | .....          | 2820 4 10                  | .....           | 4840 14 2  |
| YORKSHIRE .....  | 1321 7 11                 | 57 17 11   | 10 0 0         | 6285 14 4                  | 250 0 0         | 7925 0 2   |
| CHESHIRE .....   | 476 13 0                  | 33 5 5     | .....          | .....                      | .....           | 509 18 5   |
| WESTMORLAND..... | 243 13 9                  | 28 2 3     | .....          | 900 0 0                    | .....           | 1171 16 0  |
| CUMBERLAND ..... | 323 7 9                   | 9 18 10    | .....          | .....                      | .....           | 333 6 7    |
| DURHAM .....     | 378 19 7                  | .....      | .....          | .....                      | .....           | 378 19 7   |
| NORTHUMBERLAND   | 54 1 6                    | 16 16 0    | .....          | .....                      | .....           | 70 17 6    |
|                  | 4212 17 8                 | 751 15 7   | 10 0 0         | 10005 19 2                 | 250 0 0         | 15230 12 5 |



This year Yorkshire takes the lead in the list of contributions, owing to the amount received from the residue of the estate of the late Miss Hannah Pickard, of Ossett. Many charities, in common with the Royal Albert Asylum, are greatly indebted to Mr. R. Benson Jowitt, Treasurer of the Leeds Infirmary, for so ably prosecuting to a successful issue the appeal to the Lords Justices, and for securing so satisfactory a distribution of the residue of the estate. The year has been remarkable for the amount of the Legacies received, viz., £10,015 19s. 2d., as compared with last year, when it was £415 6s. 7d. It will be observed that these bequests have been made by Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Westmorland friends. Legacies are invested according to the General Rules, and they give stability to the financial condition of the Institution. The income derived from them materially assists the admission of patients from the Counties thus contributing.

Legacies.

The following is a complete list of the Legacies received during the year:—

|                                       |     |     |              | £    | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|------|----|----|
| Miss Hannah Pickard, Ossett           | ... | ... | ...          | 6285 | 14 | 4  |
| Mrs. P. Martin, Bolton                | ... | ... | ...          | 1000 | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. James Taylor, Rawtenstall         | ... | ... | ...          | 1000 | 0  | 0  |
| Mrs. Bindloss, Kendal                 | ... | ... | ...          | 900  | 0  | 0  |
| Miss Danby, Southport                 | ... | ... | ...          | 450  | 0  | 0  |
| Mrs. E. Gee, Lytham                   | ... | ... | ...          | 100  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. C. R. Jacson, Preston             | ... | ... | ...          | 100  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. T. Titterington, Barton-on-Irwell | ... | ... | ...          | 92   | 10 | 0  |
| Mr. John Manchester, Preston,         |     |     |              |      |    |    |
|                                       |     |     | (additional) | 77   | 14 | 10 |
| Mr. E. T. Foster, Settle              | ... | ... | ...          | 10   | 0  | 0  |

In addition to a share in the residue of her estate, Miss Pickard has bequeathed £1,000 to the Institution, and a legacy of £1,000 was also received from her brother, Mr. Andrew Pickard. Mrs. Bindloss had previously given a donation of £1,000.

Amounts  
collected by  
Ladies  
Associations.

The sums raised by the Ladies' Associations during the year are as follows :—

|                        |     |     |     |     |     |     | Annual Subscriptions. |    |    | Donations. |     |     | Total. |    |    |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|----|----|------------|-----|-----|--------|----|----|
|                        |     |     |     |     |     |     | £                     | s. | d. | £          | s.  | d.  | £      | s. | d. |
| CHESHIRE               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 367                   | 5  | 0  | 32         | 5   | 5   | 399    | 10 | 5  |
| MANCHESTER AND SALFORD | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 292                   | 15 | 8  | 89         | 5   | 11  | 382    | 1  | 7  |
| „                      | „   | „   | „   | „   | „   | „   | 82                    | 10 | 6  | 5          | 5   | 0   | 87     | 15 | 6  |
| HALIFAX                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 330                   | 2  | 6  | 10         | 10  | 6   | 340    | 13 | 0  |
| DURHAM                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 336                   | 19 | 7  | ...        | ... | ... | 336    | 19 | 7  |
| CUMBERLAND             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 246                   | 16 | 3  | 9          | 18  | 10  | 256    | 15 | 1  |
| BRADFORD               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 214                   | 12 | 11 | 13         | 16  | 2   | 228    | 9  | 1  |
| WESTMORLAND            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 189                   | 1  | 9  | 28         | 2   | 3   | 217    | 4  | 0  |
| LEEDS                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94                    | 18 | 6  | 0          | 10  | 6   | 95     | 9  | 0  |
| YORK                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81                    | 19 | 0  | 4          | 2   | 6   | 86     | 1  | 6  |
| SOUTHPORT              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11                    | 0  | 6  | ...        | ... | ... | 11     | 0  | 6  |
| SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5                     | 2  | 0  | ...        | ... | ... | 5      | 2  | 0  |
| THIRSK                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1                     | 1  | 0  | ...        | ... | ... | 1      | 1  | 0  |
|                        |     |     |     |     |     |     | £2254                 | 5  | 2  | 193        | 17  | 1   | 2448   | 2  | 3  |

The Work  
of  
Ladies'  
Associations.

Ladies' Associations, for collecting funds for the Asylum and diffusing information respecting its work, still form most valuable auxiliaries. The amount thus obtained constitutes a large proportion of the entire amount of the annual subscriptions. The Associations are admirably organised, and it is gratifying to know that the interest in the work is well sustained. Earnest efforts have been made to extend the Manchester District Association. Miss Woodman has been able to break new ground and form additional branches, and the Committee trust that her health will permit her to continue her good work, as they are persuaded that there is ample scope for the exercise of her energies in South Lancashire and the neighbouring districts of Cheshire. Lady Newton has resigned the presidency of this Association, and her Grace the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos has kindly consented to accept the office. The Cheshire Association still takes the foremost place in the annual amount raised, but the Manchester and Salford Association follows very closely. The Committee have impressed upon the Northumberland Committee the desirability of promoting the formation of a Ladies' Association for that County.

The heartiest thanks of the Central Committee are due to the Ladies for their able and persevering efforts in aid of the

Asylum. The majority of them have continued their self-denying work through many years, and are as earnest in the cause as when they began. Where all have exerted themselves in so zealous and successful a manner, it might appear invidious to mention any specially.

Again the Committee appeal to Clergymen and Ministers of all denominations for their active support. Many of the Election cases are introduced by these gentlemen, who are so familiar with the wants and anxieties of the poor, but the number of offertories and collections is extremely small for so extensive a district as that of the Seven Associated Counties. If every Clergyman or Minister interested in securing the admission of a free patient were to make an annual collection in aid of the Asylum, the funds would be considerably augmented. The following is a list of those who have thus favoured the Institution during the year:—

Appeal  
to  
Clergymen  
and  
Ministers.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Carlisle, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster, per the Rev. W. Bonsey, Vicar.

Rev. W. L. Appleford, Ripley Hospital Church, Lancaster.

Rev. W. Bonsey, St. Paul's Church, Scotforth, per the Rev. W. Armitage, Vicar.

Rev. J. Hammersley, Allithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands.

Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.

Rev Phipps J. Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.

Rev. T. H. Irving, St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in-Cartmel.

Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas's Church, Bedford Leigh.

Rev. H. W. Smith, Lancaster, Collections at Evangelical Alliance Services at Lancaster.

Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.

Rev. Thomas Windsor, Congregational Church, Skipton.

The contributions received towards the maintenance of Election cases have amounted this year to £831 18s. 9d. This is a source of income to be encouraged for many reasons, but it is not allowed to become burdensome when sickness or slackness of work overtakes the families of the poor. The contributions vary from 1s. to 5s. a week.

Contributions  
towards the  
Maintenance of  
Election  
Patients.

Among the Special Contributions to the Institution the following may be mentioned:—

Special  
Contributions.

A donation of £100 from Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Thomasson, Bolton.

An additional donation of £50 from Mr. Wm. Rothwell, Colwyn Bay.

A donation of £36 15s. from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the Western Division of Lancashire.



An additional donation of £21 from the Rochdale Provident Co-operative Society, Limited; an additional donation of £5 5s. from the Heywood Industrial Co-operative Society; and a donation of £5 5s. from the Doncaster Mutual Co-operative Society.

An additional donation of £21 (making £126) from Mr. W. G. Welch, the Official Auditor appointed by the Subscribers. In enclosing his cheque, Mr. Welch wrote as follows: "Dear Mr. Diggens,—In completing my 21st year as Auditor to the Royal Albert Asylum, I desire to give a special donation of £21. I feel it a privilege to have attained my majority in the service of an Institution whose powers of usefulness have so largely increased, and it is a pleasure to recall the kindness I have always received from the members of the Finance Committee and from yourself."

A donation of £25 from the Trustees of the late Mr. John Bennett, Morecambe.

A contribution of 30s., proceeds of a Nursery Bazaar at Otley, per Masters Harold and Kenneth Duncan, and Miss Agnes Duncan.

An additional annual subscription of £30 (making £50) from the Sheffield Town Trustees.

The following Annual Subscriptions from Co-operative Societies have been continued:—Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, £21; Oldham Equitable Co-operative Society, £5 5s.; Brighouse Industrial Society, £5 5s.; Hebden Bridge Industrial Co-operative Society, £3 3s.; Hebden Bridge Fustian Co-operative Society, £3 3s.; Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, £2 2s.; Sowerby Bridge Flour Society, £2 2s.; Halifax Flour Society, £2 2s.; Luddenden Industrial Society, £1 1s. Also £15 15s. from the Newbold Friendly Society, Milnrow Road Rochdale.

#### Sundry Gifts.

The Sundry Gifts include:—

A choice selection of 2,250 bulbs from Messrs. Dicksons, Limited, Chester.

21 yards of dress material from Mr. Thomas Firth, Kent's Bank.

A stereoscope, with stereoscopic slides and two books, from an anonymous donor.

#### Investments.

During the year the following investments have been made on Sustentation Fund Account:—£127 17s. Midland Railway 3 per cent. Debenture Stock; £617 17s. 6d. Midland Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock; £1050 North Eastern Railway (West Hartlepool) 4 per cent. Preference Stock; £700 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock; £900 London and South Western Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock,—costing altogether £4,917 9s. 2d.

Opportunities having occurred for the purchase of the Scotforth Farm and some contiguous fields, the Committee considered, in the interests of the future development of the Institution that they should not be lost; and they have acquired 64 acres for the sum of £5,877 14s. The Asylum Estate is entirely freehold and now consists of 169 acres. Arrangements have been made with the Lancaster Corporation for the supply of water to the land recently purchased.

Purchase  
of the  
Scotforth Farm.

It has been deemed desirable to make some changes with regard to the management of the Farms and the supply of farm produce to the Asylum, which, it is believed, will conduce to the further economical administration of the Institution.

Farm  
Changes.

The value of the produce supplied to the Asylum by the farms during the year has been £4,319 11s. od. The supplies have been 45,420 lbs. of beef; 2,249 lbs. of veal; 26,270½ lbs. of mutton; 11,144 lbs. of pork; 238 fowls; 15,246 eggs; 53,027½ gallons of milk; 9,585 stones of potatoes. On the 30th of June, 1895, the farm live stock consisted of 72 head of cattle, including 48 cows giving milk; 157 sheep and lambs; 92 pigs; 4 horses; 2 ponies; 735 fowls.

Farm Produce  
and  
Live Stock.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head—including staff, all office and administrative expenses, as well as building sundries, workshops, repairs and furniture—has been 12s. 11½d.; and omitting the last four items, 12s. 5d. The amounts last year were 13s. 11½d. and 13s. 0¾d. respectively. The average weekly cost of food and clothing, has been 4s. 11d. per head, while last year it was 5s. 7½d. The price of meat received from the Farms has been reduced, but this represents only a part of the diminished cost. No effort is spared to check the expenditure in every department, the desire being to secure the greatest economy possible compatibly with efficiency.

Weekly Cost.

The books of account and vouchers have again been carefully audited by Mr. W. G. Welch, of the firm of Messrs. Welch Brothers. Mr. Welch has been annually appointed professional Auditor during the long period of twenty-one years, and is thoroughly familiar with the accounts of the

Audit.

Institution. In this year's audit he has been assisted by Mr. Albert Greg (Chairman of the Finance Committee), as Honorary Auditor. A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure is given in the Balance Sheets, to which Mr. Welch's report is prefixed.

Re-organisation  
at Bolton  
and Oldham.

Efforts are being made by the Chairman of the Local Committee, Mr. W. W. B. Hulton (Constable of Lancaster Castle), by the Mayor of Bolton (Ald. Dobson) and other local friends, to obtain additional support for the Institution in the Bolton district; and Mr. J. W. Radcliffe (ex-High Sheriff of Lancashire) has kindly accepted the chairmanship of the Oldham Committee with a view to similar objects in the Oldham district. To such assistance throughout the Associated Counties the Institution is greatly indebted, and the Central Committee cordially thank the various Local Committees for their greatly esteemed exertions in their respective localities.

Newspaper  
Press.

To the Newspaper Press the Institution owes a great debt of gratitude for continued kind advocacy and support.

Honorary  
Officers.

The Committee would also again gratefully acknowledge the services of the Honorary Officers of the Institution.

Changes in the  
Central  
Committee.

There have been several changes in the Central Committee during the year. Mr. Jacob Wakefield of Kendal has resigned; Lieut.-Col. Royds, M.P., and Mr. Herbert Radcliffe have been appointed additional representative members by the Rochdale Committee; and Mr. T. G. Edmondson has supplied the vacancy caused among the Lancaster members of the Central Committee. Three members of the Committee have died during the year, Mr. Edmund Birley, Chairman of the Preston Local Committee; Mr. Wm. Bindloss, Mayor of Kendal, who has bequeathed to the funds of the Asylum the sum of £1,000; and Mr. Edward G. Paley, of Lancaster. The Rev. G. Steele has succeeded the late Mr. Edmund Birley, as a Member of the Central Committee.

Mr. E. G. Paley.

Special mention ought to be made of Mr. Paley's connection with the Asylum. He was one of the original ten members of the Committee, who held their first meeting on the 14th of November, 1864, "to consider the offer of Mr.



James Brunton, of Morecambe, book-keeper, to give £2,000 towards the establishment of an Asylum in or near Lancaster for the reception, care, and training of idiot children, and to confer on the advisability of making an attempt to establish such an Asylum, and as to the practicability of raising funds for that purpose." At that meeting there were present Dr. E. D. deVitré (chairman), Messrs. Ross, Harrison, Sharp, Howitt, Milner, Brunton, Seward, Paley, Grant. It was then resolved that these gentlemen, with Mr. Thomas Storey and Mr. Wm. Roper, should form the Provisional Committee. Of these real founders of the Royal Albert Asylum only Sir Thomas Storey and Mr. Seward remain with us, to review the progress of the Institution from its inception to the present day; the others have passed over to the great silent majority. When the project began to take shape, and plans for the building were talked of, Mr. Paley retired from the Committee, and he was appointed architect on the 25th of April, 1866. In May, 1878, Colonel Thornhill, on leaving Lancaster, resigned his membership of the Committee, and Mr. Paley was invited to take the vacant place. From that time until his death, he took a most earnest interest in the management of the Institution, and he was present at a meeting of the Committee only a few days before his death. Mr. Paley will be greatly missed at the Royal Albert Asylum—he was so genial and courteous, his attendance was so regular, and he was always so deeply interested in the training and progress of the patients.

The Committees of the English Asylums for Idiots and Imbeciles promoted a Bill in the final session of the late Parliament for securing special advantages with regard to the rating of such charities, and the movement had the cordial approval of the Chairman of the Central Committee and other members of Parliament connected with the Royal Albert Asylum. The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., headed an influential deputation to Sir John T. Hibbert at the Treasury, and, with the Marquis of Bristol and others, earnestly advocated the claims of such Institutions. The deputation was sympathetically received, and a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. James Round, M.P. for the Harwich Division, but, under the pressure of circumstances, it had to be withdrawn.

Rating of  
Institutions  
for  
Idiots and  
Imbeciles.

From articles and correspondence in the Medical Journals, as well as in the London and Provincial newspapers, the public conscience of England seems to be awakening at last to the duty of making some public provision for the training and care of the imbecile class. This question has been dealt with in the Metropolitan district under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, but other local authorities are slow to avail themselves of the powers they possess under the Lunacy Acts. The lunatic is dangerous to himself and society, hence some provision must be made for his care and treatment; the imbecile is regarded as comparatively harmless, and, consequently, he may be neglected as regards training, except so far as private charity provides for him. There is only one rate-supported school for imbeciles in the country, viz., the Metropolitan School at Darenth in Kent. In the United States there are no fewer than 19 public institutions for the feeble-minded. Public provision is also made for the training of this class in Germany, France, and also in small countries like Switzerland, Norway, and Denmark. Recent legislation has promoted the education and training of the blind and deaf and dumb, but the recommendations of Lord Egerton of Tatton's Royal Commission remain a dead letter so far as the imbecile class is concerned. The recommendations, which were comprehensive and practical, need to be embodied in compulsory legislation, especially with regard to pauper imbeciles. A separate block for imbecile children has been erected in connection with the County Lunatic Asylum at Northampton, and similar provision is intended to be made at two or three other county lunatic asylums. The Rotherham Poor Law Guardians have vigorously pressed upon the attention of other Boards of Guardians the great importance of this question. They urge that separate institutions should be provided for the treatment of children of weak intellect, "where they may be beneficially occupied as far as possible, and receive training suitable to their special condition," and they hold that "the cost of dealing with this class ought not to fall exclusively on the poor rate, but should be provided for out of Imperial taxation." The majority of the unions applied to were in favour of the resolution of the Rotherham Guardians. Several Lancashire Boards have also taken up the question, and made strong representations to the Lancashire Asylums Board.



Referring to this subject the Lunacy Commissioners in their last report (49th) say : Opinion of the  
Lunacy  
Commissioners.

“The question of the provision by local authorities of special accommodation for pauper idiot and imbecile children has of late been publicly discussed. In our 45th report, p. 48, we referred to the subject, and suggested the larger counties, or two or more of the smaller in union, might well consider the advisability of exercising the power given by Section 241 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and building separate Idiot Asylums. We added that in our opinion such Asylums should be of an inexpensive character. At the Northampton County Asylum a block connected with the main Asylum has been built, which accommodates 50 idiots of the two sexes, and is filled partly by home-county and partly by out-county patients, and the Middlesex County Council has determined to erect, on their Asylum estate at Wandsworth, a detached building, which is intended to receive 100 idiots of each sex. The plans of this building have been sanctioned, but the work has not yet been begun. No other local authority has yet, under the power quoted, made distinct provision for this class, but the wants of the Metropolis have been fairly met by the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Idiot Asylum at Darent.” . . . . .

“The opinion has often been expressed, and it is one in which we entirely concur, that the association of idiot children with the adult insane or imbecile inmates of Lunatic Asylums and Workhouses is extremely undesirable, and indeed an undoubted evil.”

“On the grounds of humanity, of the immense relief afforded to poor families by the removal of idiot children from their midst, and of the desirability of dissociating such children from the adult insane in institutions, we shall at all times most gladly afford our support to any proposals for making separate Asylum provision for this class, subject always to the view as to the character of the provision expressed in our 45th Report as quoted above.”

The Lunacy Commissioners inspected the Asylum in May last. In their official report they testified to the neat, happy and comfortable appearance of the patients, and to the general state of the Asylum being satisfactory and creditable to those in charge. Several suggestions were made with regard to the renovation and decoration of the rooms, passages, &c., and to the importance of additional means of escape in the event of fire. These suggestions will have the serious consideration of the Committee. Inspection  
by  
Lunacy  
Commissioners.

The following entries in the Visitors' Book indicate the impressions made upon Visitors by an inspection of the Asylum. Extracts from  
the  
Visitors' Book.



DR. C. H. WADE, Lecturer on Hygiene, in connection with the University Extension Scheme :—

“As a lecturer on Hygiene, I have been deeply interested in all that I have seen, and as a medical man have been greatly struck with the great improvement shown in the inmates of the Institution, as evidenced by the work accomplished by them on entrance and after treatment. The beautiful and cleanly surroundings of the Institution must be of material aid in promoting the health of the inmates.”

The VEN. ARCHDEACON COOPER, Vicar of Kendal :—

“Very much struck with the apparent happiness and cheerfulness of the patients, and the perfect order and completeness of the establishment.”

REV. WM. RILEY, Gee Cross, Hyde :—

“Highly gratified with the excellence of the arrangements. Deeply touched by the spirit and extent of the work. Hope to take a *practical* interest in this work in future.”

Deputation from the HASLINGDEN BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

“The Deputation of the Haslingden Guardians desire to express their appreciation of the efforts made with so much success to lighten the affliction of those inmates we have seen.”

Deputation from the ROCHDALE BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

“Visited the Asylum this 21st June, 1895, as a Deputation from the Rochdale Board of Guardians, and feel highly gratified with the great care taken of and the kindness shown to the pupils. The condition of the Institution as found by the Deputation calls for the highest praise.”

Deputation from the OLDHAM BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

“The Guardians of the Oldham Union have this day paid their Annual Visit, and are very pleased with the appearance of the inmates, and also their kind treatment. The arrangements of the rooms are such as, along with the attention of Officers to their bodily and mental ailments, tend to their recovery.”

Deputation from the MANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

“A Deputation from the Manchester Board of Guardians visited the Institution, 20th June, 1895, and were very pleased with the Institution, and with the evident care bestowed on the children.”

Deputation from the CHORLTON BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

“A Deputation from the Chorlton Union have this day visited and inspected the patients chargeable to the above Union, and are very pleased with their condition, and with the management and general arrangements of the Institution.”

Deputation from the LEEDS BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

“A Deputation of the Leeds Board of Guardians have this day visited the Asylum, and seen the children chargeable to the Union, and are satisfied with the care and attention bestowed upon them.”

The Patients' holidays taking place this year in July and August, the usual testimony of relatives must be reserved for the next Annual Report.

In concluding this Report, the Central Committee gratefully acknowledge the numerous proofs of substantial progress in all the departments of the Asylum, and cordially recognise the earnest labours of their Staff. They are encouraged to prosecute their beneficent work with an increased sense of their responsibilities to a philanthropic public whose liberality has never failed them, and, whilst striving to alleviate one of the heaviest afflictions that can befall sorrowful humanity, they rely not upon their own strength, but upon the guidance and protection of an All-wise and Gracious Providence.

Conclusion.

JOHN T. HIBBERT,

CHAIRMAN.



# REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

*To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report as Principal of the Royal Albert Asylum. The period covered by this Report is from June 30th, 1894, to June 30th, 1895, being the same as that of our financial year; and I think it will, in many ways, be more satisfactory in future that the year of work should correspond with the financial year.

Table of  
Admissions,  
Discharges, and  
Deaths.

The following table gives concisely the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the year under review :—

|                                                |     |     |     |     |     | Males.       | Females. | Total. |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|----------|--------|
| In the Asylum July 1st, 1894                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 374          | 177      | 551    |
| Admissions during the year                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41           | 23       | 64     |
| Total number under care during the year        |     |     |     |     |     | 415          | 200      | 615    |
|                                                |     |     |     |     |     | M. F. Total. |          |        |
| Discharges                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33           | 23       | 56     |
| Deaths                                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12           | 5        | 17     |
|                                                |     |     |     |     |     | 45           | 28       | 73     |
| Total of discharges and deaths during the year |     |     |     |     |     | 45           | 28       | 73     |
| Remaining in the Asylum June 30th, 1895        |     |     |     |     |     | 370          | 172      | 542    |

The average number resident during the year has been 540 (368 males and 172 females.)

The admissions may be thus classified :—45 were patients elected by the subscribers; 14 were paid for by the unions to which they belonged; 4 were ordinary reduced-payment cases; and one was a private associated case. There is still great difficulty in making the friends of applicants understand that the Institution is essentially an *educational* establishment, and that it would be a sheer waste of resources, with our full and varied staff of teachers and trade instructors, to receive



hopeless cases of idiocy, however much their pitiable and forlorn condition may appeal to our compassion. Undoubtedly, a custodial Institution is a great want, but it can hardly be expected that private charity should undertake to meet it and assume a life-long burden. That is clearly the duty of the State as regards the poor. Public opinion appears to be slowly but surely growing in favour of the State realising its obligations to provide for these blighted children of the poor some suitable and permanent refuge, and thus to relieve innumerable homes from the cloud of sadness and sorrow which now rests upon them. The fundamental object of this Institution, according to No. 2 of the General Rules and Regulations, is "the education and training of Idiots and Imbeciles, so as to fit them, as far as possible, for the duties and enjoyments of life;" and to this object the managers must conform. All cannot be improved to the same degree, but many have been discharged mentally, morally, and physically improved; some to earn their own living, and others to be able to do useful work under careful and sympathetic supervision. Regarded from a mere economical point of view this has been a great gain to society. Without such training many of these imbeciles would have led idle and demoralising lives—cheerless and burdensome to themselves, and a source of trouble and anxiety to others. Here is a letter respecting a discharged patient who had been trained in the Baker's department, but who is now working in a mill with relatives and earning 12s. a week. The letter is written by his brother to the Asylum baker, for whom his old pupils seem to have great esteem and affection.

Need for a  
Custodial  
Asylum.

The  
Royal Albert  
Asylum  
an Educational  
Institution.

Letter from  
an ex-Patient

"Arthur has requested me to take his photograph and send one to you. He has not forgotten you yet, and he is continually speaking of you. Arthur joins in all our games with a right good will. He took part in a cricket match yesterday, and he says he enjoyed it very much. He is having Monday and Tuesday holiday from work. Arthur is a very great help to mother, and works very hard. He went to a teaparty yesterday, and I am sure (considering the jolly company he got in), he must have enjoyed himself.

With best love and wishes,

Your loving friend,

ARTHUR F

per his Brother."

At holiday times, when cheap excursions run to Morecambe, we are often favoured with visits from old pupils, who are proud to report how they are getting on in life, and it is a real pleasure to observe their smart, manly self-respecting appearance and intelligent conversation. One lad called at the Institution who is earning 23s. a week at the trade which he learned at the Institution, and now he not

Visits of  
ex-Patients.

only earns his own livelihood, but is the main support of his widowed mother. The following is a characteristic letter from one of the present pupils who suffers from partial paralysis, and can use only one of his hands. It is pathetic in its simple but grateful appreciation of the training received in the Institution.

“MY DEAR AUNT ALICE,

I take great pleasure to write this letter to you, hoping to find you quite well, as I am myself.

“ I wrote to Aunt Bella & told her that I would like to write to you & so I asked her for your address & she sent it me last week.

“ I often write to Aunt Bella & let her know how I am getting on and so I thought you would be very pleased to have a letter from me. It is a very long time since I saw you. Well, it is going on for 7 years since I saw you. I remember you coming to our house to see me just before I came here. I have been here 6 years on the 22nd of last month.

“ I have been home 3 times for my holidays ; & last year when I went home I wanted to come to Yarm & see you that day that I went to Darlington but my Mother said it would be late when we got to Darlington or else I was for coming because Yarm is not very far from Stockton.

“ We go in August for our holidays. I think it is a good thing that I came here because when I came I could not write nor read but now I can do both & I write nicely with my left hand. I have improved in all ways since I came here.

“ We have very nice concerts here every Monday evening & I do enjoy them very much.

“ I hope you will write to me for I will be pleased any time to have a letter from you.

“ I have written to all my friends in their turn but Uncle Bill & I do not know his address.

With best love to you and Uncle

I remain

Your loving Nephew

CHARLES G ——— .”

The subjoined letter is from another boy who is a paralysed cripple and so helpless that he has to be carried about from place to place, which kindly office is cheerfully performed by the other lads, as he is a general favourite. When admitted in 1889 he could read easy words, but could not write. Now he is able to read books with intelligence and fluency ; he writes nicely, though he can only use one hand ; and he is clever at arithmetic. To be able to read and write and communicate with his friends gives him great pleasure.

“MY DEAR MOTHER,

I received Ediths letter and was glad to hear from her. I also thank her for the two hymn sheets, there are two of the hymns in Sankey, there are two that I know well one is, Come let us join our cheerful songs and the other is Hark my soul ! it is the Lord ; I suppose all the other hymns will be in the Chapel hymn book. I am sorry I have broken one of my studs I put them both in my pocket one night when I went to bed and when I came to feel in my pocket for it next morning one of them was broke and



the other I lost ; but if you will send me two more I will try and take better care of them and keep them in my box for the future and then I shall know they are safe the reason it got broken was I had a few other materials in the same pocket. I will be pleased when I get the Magazine because it commenced with a new story and it is very interesting and then I gave it to one of the ladies at the R.A.A. to read she told me it was a very nice story as we are very great friends. I would like to know who was returned for Parliament in Little Hulton division whether it was a liberal or tory I hope the liberal got it because I am a liberal. It will be my birthday on the 9th of next month and if you send me anything I would like you to send me the two studs and my cuff links that Miss Harrison bought me.

I shall be pleased to see Edith and Alice Ann &c. on the third Monday in August and then you and Mrs. Blackburn come in Sept. I don't know when I shall write again because we are going to have the school painted out and we shall be having a holiday next month. Don't you think I am improving in my writing. I have taken pains over this and done it as well as I can and I hope to do the next one better than this one.

I would like you to send me a pot of jam &c. along with Edith when she comes. I am quite well and glad to hear you are all the same. With love to all at home.

I remain

Your loving son

TOM."

These letters are a sure indication that the Institution is a happy Home and School. That is one of the characteristic features which strike visitors. They come expecting to see the pupils melancholy and repulsive, instead of which they find the majority of them pleasant-looking, with happy faces, and taking evident delight in their lessons, work, or play. A spirit of forbearance, kindness, and sympathy is manifested by the teachers towards the pupils, who reciprocate it with confidence and obedience. The teachers are encouraged to have faith in their work of caring for these little ones and weaklings, and to pursue their self-denying task with earnestness, diligence, and sympathy, and with an appreciation of the interdependence of body and mind. To be successful in their work much patience, tact, and skill are necessary on the part of the instructors, and various degrees of improvement must be expected in different pupils. But even supposing that no mental amelioration were effected, would it not be a Christian duty, as well as one of simple humanity, to do all that is possible to make happy these poor children bereft of so many sources of enjoyment? If such be the spirit which pervades the Institution, the good work must prosper.

The Work  
of the  
Institution.

One of the pleasantest visits we have had for a long time was paid to the Institution last May by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, who had been preaching at the Parish Church, Lancaster, in aid of our funds. His Lordship is one of the Presidents of the Asylum, as well as the Chairman of the

Visit of the  
Bishop of  
Carlisle.



Cumberland Committee. Having inspected the various departments, he made the following entry in the Visitors' Book :—

“ I have for a long time known of the work of the Royal Albert Asylum by repute, but my first visit shews results exceeding my highest expectations.”

His Lordship greatly admired a piece of wood-carving done by a poor lad afflicted with spasmodic paralysis, which makes it difficult for him to control the movements of his head and hands. This example of the fruits of patient training was presented to the good Bishop, who afterwards wrote :—

“ DEAR MR. DIGGENS,

I have been a month in the Austrian Tyrol from which I returned late on Saturday night. Upon my return your package enclosing the wood-carving was at once handed to me, and I can truly say that the carving impressed me even more than when I saw it at Lancaster. Mrs. Bardsley was full of admiration. May I ask you whether our friend who carved it has any special tastes, as I should like to send him some book or other object as a token of my good will and regard for his powers ?

I am, dear Mr. Diggins,

Yours very truly,

JOHN W. CARLISLE.”

This beautiful proof of the efficiency of the manual instruction had been executed in the leisure time of the youth, who, with his well-trained companion in the joiners' shop, is engaged during workshop hours in making useful articles of furniture for the Institution, as tables, chests of drawers, wash-stands, wardrobes, &c.

Varied  
Occupations  
of the  
Patients.

Visitors frequently remark upon the numerous and varied occupations of the patients. The girls, when not attending school, are busy in the sewing-room, in the laundry, or engaged in bed-making, sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, or other domestic duties. The boys, when not at their lessons, are employed in the workshops of the upholsterer, shoemaker, tailor, basket-maker and joiner ; in the laundry, mangling, fetching and carrying ; in the bakehouse ; in the stores ; in the garden and on the farm. One of the healthiest and most useful forms of occupation is farm-work. About a dozen stalwart lads live at the farm house, and are regularly employed in tending the cattle and pigs ; in cleaning the yards, shippens and stables ; in milking and carting ; in weeding, spreading manure, and in doing other useful agricultural work. Another class is being trained in outdoor work by a kind and painstaking Labour Master, under

whose guidance the boys are glad to be employed. Other lads work in the Office as messengers. Indeed the Institution may be regarded as a veritable hive of industry, and this systematic occupation, varied with hours of recreation, tends to brighten the minds and develop the bodies, as well as conduce to the moral training, of the patients.

Basket-making and cane-seating have been recently introduced. Preliminary classes have been formed in the schools, and, as the pupils become proficient, they will be drafted off to the workshops. Already some little boys and girls have acquired a fair amount of skill, and their work is much admired. A lady visitor from St. Petersburg a few weeks since, asked to be allowed to purchase a basket to take home with her to show as a tangible proof of what imbecile children can be trained to do. The pupils are fond of their work, the teacher is kind and patient, and there is every prospect of the industry becoming one of the most useful and attractive occupations of the Institution.

Basket-making  
and  
Cane-seating.

A Laundry class for the senior girls has been formed. It is instructed by the Head Laundress, whose long experience of different kinds of institution work admirably fits her to undertake such training. The girls are being taught to wash, dry, iron and mangle as they may have occasion to do on their return home, and good progress has been made.

Laundry Class.

I have in mind to start also a simple cookery-class, where the girls may learn how to assist their mothers in this way when they go home.

Cookery Class.

With the Committee's sanction, I intend to introduce other forms of occupation which may prove useful to the patients and beneficial to the Institution.

Other forms of  
Occupation.

All this serves to prove that custodial establishments for well-trained imbeciles may be made, under intelligent supervision and with a suitable instructor in each department, largely self-supporting; and I trust that our local authorities, as Asylum Boards and Poor-law Guardians, may ere long come to see this and be induced to make such provision as is common in connection with American Institutions and is also being carried out at the Metropolitan Asylums at Darenth. As it is, much of the training of our poorer patients is being lost when they leave the Institution. We have no provision for retaining patients after their limited period of training, except through the purchase of a life-interest by their

Custodial  
Institutions.



friends, which is far beyond the means of the artisan class. As has been remarked by an American Superintendent:—  
 “A wise solution of the question can only be reached in the light of the merits of the specialty, the broadest philanthropy, the humane virtues, a higher civilization, and the great necessities of the case.”

#### School Work.

The School work is prospering. It is contemplated to withdraw for a certain time each day many of the boys and girls of a low-grade type who are found to be incapable of making progress in school. It is not intended to remove them entirely from school, as even with the worst cases, habits of attention, order and discipline may be acquired in school; but it is felt that there should be more concentration upon those children who have the recognised capacity of learning to read and write and do other ordinary school exercises. There is, in both schools, abundant proof of the advantages of more individual teaching. Some of the elder boys, who, through partial paralysis, are unable to follow any active occupation, and have, consequently attended school regularly, have made considerable progress in arithmetic—the *cruce* of imbeciles—and can work complex sums in the compound rules and even in vulgar fractions. The experiment of introducing female teachers into the Senior Boys' School has been successful, as was to be expected by those who have had a practical acquaintance with the instruction of imbeciles. Women teachers are almost exclusively employed in the American Institutions, and their natural tact, gentleness, and perseverance eminently qualify them for the arduous work. New and improved school apparatus has been introduced, and it may be fairly expected that still more progress will be made in this department under the intelligent, earnest and experienced supervision of Mr. Woods, the schoolmaster, and Miss Hargreaves, the schoolmistress. Miss Heaton having resigned to take an elementary school in Kent, Mrs. Pugh, a well-trained teacher, has been appointed senior assistant in the Girls' School. Mr. A. T. Gallaway continues to perform his duties as an assistant in the Boys' School in a creditable manner, and takes an active part in the entertainments, for which he prints the programmes.

#### Swedish Drill.

I have introduced, with the approval of the Medical Superintendent and Assistant Medical Officer, Ling's system of Swedish Drill for the harmonious development of all parts of the body, and the boys are now able to perform most of



the exercises. It is well-known that many of our patients suffer from various forms of physical weakness and defect ; and it is necessary that all deviations from the normal standard should be carefully studied and the exercises for their correction specially adapted to the individual cases, under proper medical direction and supervision. Physical education is an important part of our training, and there is ample scope for its development. Between defective body and defective mental action there is a certain though mysterious connection. The Drill Master, Mr. Vere, has also a class of senior boys for simple military drill, in which they have attained a fair degree of proficiency. Two of our old boys are now serving in the Army.

The Asylum Band is an attractive feature of the place ; indeed it is almost an indispensable element in the Asylum daily life. Owing to its being chiefly composed of the ordinary attendants, it is subject to frequent changes in its constitution, but, with the increase of married attendants who are musical, it is hoped that there will be much improvement in this respect. The band is a source of great enjoyment to the patients. It has its daily practices, and in the summer months weekly outdoor concerts are given, and, in the winter, the band takes a prominent part in the indoor entertainments. Mr. Vere, the Bandmaster, has the cordial assistance of Dr. Douglas, who is an ardent lover of music.

The Asylum  
Band.

A handsome and commodious band-stand, which has been erected in the Recreation Field, supplies an urgent want, and it will also be useful as a convenient shelter for the crippled and feeble patients who need plenty of fresh air but are unable to walk much.

Band-stand.

The new Dietary, which the Medical Superintendent and I prepared, has been fully approved by medical authorities, and gives satisfaction. The supply of food is ample, varied, and suitable to the patients. Some margin should be allowed in such dietaries for desirable changes according to seasons, circumstances, general conditions of health and peculiarities of appetite.

Dietary.

Domestic economy and administration have had my careful and constant attention during the year. In such large institutions the utmost vigilance is necessary to prevent waste and negligence, which, more often than not, arise from indolence or want of thought rather than from positive inclination to extravagance or maladministration. It is comparatively easy to devise plans for improvements, but very difficult to get them carried out faithfully and permanently without constant supervision.

Administration.

Last summer there was a serious loss of pigs at the Farm, the cause of which for a time completely baffled investigation. From chemical analysis by scientific experts, it was discovered that the cause of death was the presence of a large quantity of common salt in the swill sent from the Asylum. I made a most patient and thorough inquiry, and came to the conclusion that the salt had probably been thoughtlessly thrown into the pig-shoot by patients employed in the kitchen. I took every precaution against the recurrence of such a mishap. I had a padlock attached to the cover of the shoot, and I gave the key to one of the kitchen servants, with explicit instructions to keep the key safely, and not to allow the shoot to be used by any of the patients. And yet, repeatedly, the cover was left off and the key mislaid. I had at last to discharge the servant for her negligence.

#### Farm

With regard to the Farm, the resignation of Mr. John Hutchence, the Farm Bailiff, after 14 years' service, will probably lead to other changes, but I trust this important department will continue to be efficiently managed under his successor. I shall do all I can to further the new policy of the Committee, which will, I trust, conduce to the economical working of the Institution. The two cardinal points of the policy—the provision of an ample supply of milk and the more extensive employment of the patients, with a possible reduction of paid labour—deserve my best consideration. The Farm has hitherto been an interesting department to visitors. By the conversion of a large shed into an additional shippon for 20 cows, provision has been made for keeping 60 milch cows at the Asylum Farm, instead of their being divided between the Scotforth and Asylum Farms.

#### Workshops, &c.

The Workshops, Laundry and Stores, have been satisfactorily conducted. An ex-patient has been engaged on wages to take the place of a scullery maid, and he is doing well. It is proposed to employ another ex-patient, who prefers to be non-resident, to assist the painter. The experiment of employing two Housemen, with a certain number of boys in turn, for the cleaning of the Boys' side of the building, seems to answer fairly well and relieves the management from some anxiety with respect to the employment of female labour in that department.

#### Suggested Improvements.

There are several improvements urgently needed. Mr. Edward Storey, a valued member of the Committee whose practical advice and co-operation are always forthcoming when required, has, with the assistance of the Clerk of the



Works, prepared an elaborate plan to facilitate the extinction of serious fires, but the heavy cost has hitherto prevented the Committee from carrying it out. Its adoption would increase our sense of security. External iron staircases at the North-east and South-east angles of the Asylum might be extremely useful in the event of fire. More shelters are required in the grounds, and the re-making of the old walks, as well as the forming of new walks to the South of the Asylum, would add to the comfortable exercise and recreation of the patients. I am glad to know that the Committee have decided to erect additional cottages for married employés, many of whom now inconveniently reside at a considerable distance from the Asylum.

The Staff Library has profited by a grant of £10 from the funds of the Institution and a donation of £1 from Mrs. Blades, the widow of a much lamented member of the Central Committee. We have thus been enabled to add 94 volumes of standard works of fiction, travel, biography, history, and general literature, which I have carefully selected. Mr. Macdonald, with the cheerful readiness characteristic of my clerks, continues to act as honorary librarian, and reports to me that the Library is much used and gratefully appreciated by the Staff.

Staff  
Library.

Respecting the moral and religious training of the patients, I think there is room for improvement. The daily morning and evening services are conducted with regularity and efficiency by the Schoolmaster, whose long, practical experience enables him to secure the confidence and attention of the patients, and about seventy of the more intelligent of the boys and girls attend, when weather permits, public worship at the Scotforth Church and at the High Street Independent Chapel in Lancaster ; but I think it would be a great boon, both to the patients and staff, if arrangements could be made, as at other Institutions, for quarterly services conducted by neighbouring clergymen and ministers.

Religious  
Training.

In company with my friend, Mr. Turner, Superintendent of the Eastern Counties' Asylum at Colchester, I had last March the privilege of visiting some of the special classes for mentally-defective children, which have been organised by Mrs. Burgwin in connection with the London School Board. We were deeply interested in the excellent work so admirably conducted by Mrs. Burgwin at 17 different centres, and I am surprised that some of our large towns in the North, as Manchester and Liverpool, have not followed the good

Visit to  
Classes for  
Mentally-  
defective  
Children.



example of London. I am glad to see that our late Medical Superintendent, Dr. Shuttleworth, has published a handy little volume on "Mentally Defective Children: their Treatment and Training," and I trust that it will have a large circulation.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I desire to express to the Committee my grateful appreciation of their courteous and sympathetic support, which has been an unfailing source of encouragement to me amidst my additional labours and responsibilities. To the officers and members of the general Staff who have earnestly co-operated with me to carry out the objects of the Institution, I owe my hearty thanks. The success of the Institution must depend upon the conscientious and zealous performance of the various duties undertaken.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES DIGGENS,

Principal.

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MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Medical Superintendent's Report for the twelve months from June 30th, 1894, to June 30th, 1895.

The numerical changes in the patients during that period are shown in the following table :—

Numerical
Changes.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum July 1st, 1894	374	177	551
Admitted during the 12 months	41	23	64
Discharged „ „ „	33	23	56
Died „ „ „	12	5	17
Aggregate number under treatment	415	200	615
Average „ „ „	368	172	540
Maximum number resident on any one day ...			552
In the Asylum June 30th, 1895	370	172	542

Forty-six of the newly admitted patients were received in the month of September, and on admission they were placed in isolation for three weeks—a period which not only affords a reasonable quarantine in the event of a child being in the incubative stage of any infectious complaint, but also gives us a convenient chance of noticing, and becoming familiar with, the various characters and peculiarities of our new pupils.

Admissions.

A group of 17 patients was admitted in March, and also underwent a period of three weeks' quarantine ; in neither group did any symptoms of infection show themselves.

Among the cases admitted there are several patients who have already made excellent progress in industrial training and in school work. The improvement, not only in health but in general usefulness, of the majority, shows the beneficial effects of systematic treatment and classification in an Institution specially constituted and equipped for the education of the feeble in mind.

A few of the cases have proved to be of such a kind and degree as to preclude the hope of their ever being more than merely custodial patients, and therefore the question of their discharge after a year's probation may have to be considered.

Discharges. In September 42 patients were discharged to the care of their friends, having completed their election term ; the other 14 patients, out of the total of 56 discharged during the twelve months, left the Asylum at varying dates.

Improvement of Patients. The general condition of these cases as regards their mental and physical improvement, and their progress in industrial and school training, may be summarised by the following grouping :—

Improved	{	Much...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
		Moderately		...	...	...	...	...	...	24
		Slightly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Not Improved		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	

The term “improved,” when employed in reference to our feeble-minded patients, has a large meaning. It not only implies that the patient has progressed in mental intelligence, but that his physical condition has become better—he is stronger in his body as well as in his mind—he has learned to employ his hands to some extent in useful occupation, instead of in mischief, as would probably have been the case if not trained—he has improved in habits, become more tidy in person and in dress, less lazy, idle, or destructive. All except those classified as “not improved” have become less burdensome and expensive ; the majority are capable under kindly supervision of contributing something towards their own support, while some are so far improved and educated as to be capable of earning their living by their work.

The degree of improvement of the patient must be largely gauged by contrasting his state after his term of training with what it was when he was admitted to the Institution, and with what it would probably have been if he had not undergone a course of systematic instruction.

The imbecile when neglected and allowed to vegetate in idleness becomes, as he grows older, an increasingly heavy and expensive burden, so that, even as a measure of economy, it is a distinct gain that he should undergo a term of discipline and training, and be taught as far as possible to be at least self-helpful.

Death-rate. The death-rate for the year has very closely approximated to the average annual mortality, as computed on the numbers admitted since the opening of the Institution. For the last twelve months the rate has been 3·14, calculated on the average number resident, or 3·08 on the aggregate number under care and training.

An analysis of the various causes of death, and of the number certified under each cause, is shown in the following table:—

Causes of
Death.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis	1	3	4
General Tuberculosis	5	2	7
Tubercular Meningitis	1	0	1
Pneumonia	2	0	2
Heart Disease... ..	1	0	1
General Paralysis	1	0	1
Bronchitis and Hæmoptysis ...	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	12	5	17

The large proportion (70 per cent.) due to diseases of a tubercular character is to be expected in those who are deficient in vital force. Feebleness of mind is, in most cases, accompanied by feebleness of body, and the feeble fall a ready prey to tubercular disease.

Tubercular
Disease.

The death of one boy, Walter McNally, aged 14, was of an exceptionally sad and sudden character. The lad was to all appearance a fine, well-developed youth, and had never ailed in any way since he came to the Asylum in May, 1894. He was employed in the Shoe-maker's Shop, and was making rapid progress at his work. On the day of his death he had been at work, meals, and play, as usual. While retiring to bed he was seen to suddenly go off in a faint. Medical assistance was at once called, and every means applied to restore the boy, including prolonged artificial respiration, but he never rallied, and probably death was sudden.

Sudden
Death.

An inquest was held by the Coroner, Mr. Holden, after a *post-mortem* examination, in which we had the assistance of Dr. Wm. Hall, of Lancaster. A verdict was returned in accordance with the medical evidence, that the boy had died of Heart Disease.

Inquest.

This case helps to emphasise the inherent weakness of our inmates, and the care and caution required to be constantly exercised in their treatment. Many of them have unsuspected physical defects, which are only discoverable by *post-mortem* examination, so that in their industrial work, physical drill, and even games, allowance has to be made, and the fact remembered that bodily as well as mental infirmities frequently handicap even the most robust looking patients.

Epilepsy.

Among our inmates we continue to have a considerable proportion (about 8 per cent.) suffering from epilepsy, and this number includes not only those who had a history of the disease previous to admission, but also those who have developed the fits since that time.

This group forms probably the saddest and most hopeless portion of our population. When to the lack of mind is added the awful bane of convulsive epilepsy we have indeed an accumulation of affliction which is appalling to contemplate.

The epileptic imbecile not only needs special care with regard to his diet, occupation, and amusement, but he needs extra and vigilant care at night, for at that time there is danger of his having a fit and being suffocated in his bed. These patients are also a source of anxiety on account of their liability to epileptic mania. While in this condition they are often a source of danger to others as well as to themselves, and the larger half of the torn clothing, broken windows, and cut heads is the work of the epileptic when in this state, before or after a fit.

It is also found that most epileptics exert a pernicious influence on the patients around them. They are frequently untruthful, cunning, passionate, and destructive, using bad language, and pilfering when they get a chance. For many reasons therefore it seems that the question of some special accommodation for our epileptics would be worth considering, if such cases continue to be received contrary to our rules. The living and sleeping rooms for such patients should preferably be on the ground floor—stairs are a danger. The rooms should be well ventilated and well lighted, with easy access to the open air. Plenty of out-door exercise is a valuable means of treatment in epilepsy. There should be ample and special bath and lavatory accommodation, and rooms for both day and night attendants.

Infectious
Disease.

During the past year the Institution has been free from infectious disease, although epidemics have prevailed in various towns from which we receive patients.

The Washington Lyons Disinfector has been frequently in use for the disinfection of the clothing of newly admitted patients or of those returning to the Institution after a holiday at home. And this proceeding as regards the clothing, combined with a period of quarantine for the patients themselves, seems to be as efficient a guarantee against the introduction of infection as we can at present attain.

The general sanitary condition of the Asylum and its various branches has been good, and the augmented flushing of the closets in the building has worked satisfactorily, and been a distinct improvement.

General
Sanitary
Condition.

The heating of the whole Establishment, including the Rodgett Infirmary, is now of a most efficient character, and the health of the patients was remarkably well maintained during the severe winter.

Heating.

Early in the year a revised dietary for the patients was very fully considered and worked out, with the view of giving a greater variety in the meals. Growing children, and especially those of feeble organisation, require ample nourishment, but the most wholesome food will pall unless variety in kind and in cooking is introduced. For these reasons the children are now provided with a change for each breakfast, dinner and tea throughout the week, and they certainly seem to enjoy and benefit by this increased variety. The different essential elements of a standard diet are well up to the proportion considered requisite for the different ages.

Revised
Dietary.

The extension of the Rodgett Infirmary was completed towards the end of the year. The building was again occupied in January, and in its enlarged and completed condition proves a very perfect hospital, and excites the admiration of visitors. The average number of patients under treatment there has been about twenty-six, a larger number than it was advisable to locate there before the extension. We find it an advantage to occupy one of the upper dormitories for sleeping accommodation for some of the more able-bodied convalescent female patients, who come down stairs during the day. This occupation of the upper floor helps to keep that portion of the Infirmary in working order and ready to be used at a moment's notice if infectious disease should unfortunately break out.

Rodgett
Infirmary.

Our various Recreations and Amusements have gone on with regularity and spirit, and they continue to fulfil an important educational function in the Institution.

Recreation
and
Amusements.

In October the season of indoor entertainments was commenced with two performances (by the kind permission of Mr. D'Oyley Carte) of the English Comic Opera entitled

“The Vicar of Bray,” in which the characters were entirely taken by members of the Asylum Staff, together with many girls and boys from among our pupils.

At Christmas “The Vicar” was twice repeated, with augmented band and chorus, and on each occasion it afforded immense amusement and recreation to large audiences of patients and visitors.

The distribution of gifts from the Christmas Trees was, as usual, an event much looked forward to and enjoyed. If all the kind donors of contributions and presents for the Trees could be present on that occasion they would, I am sure, feel that they had given our children a treat not easily forgotten ; and I may say that the toys, books, dolls, and other gifts are taken great care of, and frequently last until the following Christmas.

The Brooke Commemoration took place as customary in November, and was entered into with as much excitement and zest as is invariably aroused by the brilliant display of fireworks and crackers, the whole event concluding with the ever fresh and welcome Guy Fawkes bon-fire.

Different entertainments such as Conjuring, Marionettes, and Magic Lantern, have also taken place during the year, and have helped to afford variety to our programmes.

Kind friends at times give us a Concert or other performance, and thanks are due to Mr. E. J. Prest and his company who thus entertained us in February with a capital production of Sullivan’s Comic Operetta “Cox and Box.”

Thanks are also due to Messrs. Thistlethwaite and Company for their excellent rendering of selections from the Opera of “Maritana.”

The annual Out-door Gala, known among our patients as “Top-Field Day,” took place on Whit-Monday, and, the weather being propitious, the event was thoroughly enjoyed, the numerous varieties of races, games, and other out-door amusements were heartily entered into, the band playing a selection of music during the afternoon.

Throughout the summer months the Monday afternoon performances of the brass band have taken place, and have afforded the children a delightful hour’s recreation in the open air.

The course of Ambulance instruction, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, has taken place this year with success. Dr. Douglas kindly undertook the course of lectures and practical demonstrations to the class of men. In April twenty-four candidates (14 women and 10 men) were examined by Dr. C. J. Trimble, and twenty-one passed the test with credit.

St. John
Ambulance
Association
Classes.

I am glad to be able to report that the improvement in the four cretinoid patients treated with Thyroid Extract continues.

Treatment
of
Cretinism.

Two of these patients, a boy and a girl, have been withdrawn from the Asylum during the year, their parents considering that they were now "too good" to remain among our other patients. I have lately written to the parents, asking for information regarding their present condition, and have had a reply from the mother of the little boy, in which she says, "D. has grown 4 inches in height since he came home last August (he is now 42½ inches), he is very active on his feet, and he has improved in his talk, he attends school, and the Head Schoolmistress tells us he has made very fair progress, he is able to do little lessons by dictation, he has learnt tunes of hymns and songs, and learns a good many of the words in the hymns. Dr. Shuttleworth came to see him a fortnight ago, and said he had grown a bonny boy,"

If we recall the boy's condition when he came to the Asylum—a stunted dwarf of 33 inches in height, with little prospect of further growth; almost speechless; apathetic, sitting motionless for an indefinite time, and taking no interest in his surroundings—and contrast it with his present state, the result is certainly remarkable and most encouraging.

I regret to say that no further mental development has as yet taken place in the two patients who underwent the operation of Craniectomy. Over a year has now elapsed since the operations, and every effort, as far as education and systematic training goes, has been made to develop their mental powers, but the result has been very small, and cannot, I think, be attributed to the surgical procedure. In fact it seems that the operation of Craniectomy for microcephaly must be pronounced a failure. This is all the more regrettable as the glowing accounts

Craniectomy
in
Microcephaly.

published soon after the first operations were performed in France, raised expectations that microcephalic idiocy would prove a curable form of mental deficiency; and these expectations have been increased by wonderful tales in the lay press of almost miraculous cures. Many parents, their hopes having been raised by these "exaggerated fictions," have written and enquired as to the advisability of operation in the case of their children.

As far as can be learned there are no cases in which any material benefit has resulted after the operation, although the total of cases operated on in France, in America, and in this country probably numbers two hundred.

"The Brain
of the
Microcephalic
Idiot."

This year I had the honour of being associated with Professor Cunningham, of Trinity College, Dublin, in publishing a memoir on "The Brain of the Microcephalic Idiot" in the Scientific Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society, and, after an exhaustive anatomical examination of such brains, this strong opinion is expressed regarding the operation of Craniectomy, "We have no hesitation in saying that it would be quite as rational a proceeding to operate on the head of an ape in the hope of producing an access of brain-growth as upon the head of a typical case of microcephaly."

Conclusion.

In conclusion I would beg leave to acknowledge the zealous and efficient aid of my colleague Dr. A. R. Douglas, in all that tends to promote the health and welfare of the patients.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. TELFORD-SMITH,

Medical Superintendent.



AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LANCASTER, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1895.

It is again my duty to make a report on a year's accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum, and I have pleasure in saying that the accompanying statements give a correct summary of the receipts and payments, and that all the books of account have been very carefully and correctly kept.

In Maintenance Account, most of the items of expenditure show decreases, owing to a reduction in the number of patients in the Asylum, to alteration of prices, and to various economies which have been effected in the year. In the receipts there is a considerable decline in the amount of payments for patients, but last year there was an exceptional payment of £548. The decline, I am informed, is probably only temporary.

The Estates and Buildings Improvement Account has received some small donations, and a sum of £1,500 by transfer from Maintenance Account. The payments from this account—almost entirely for the extension of the Rodgett Infirmary—amount to £3,634 8s. 8d.

The Sustentation Fund Account has received in Legacies, Donations, and Life Interest payments, £11,150 19s. 2d., and £5,877 14s. 0d. has been invested in the purchase of additional land, and £4,917 9s. 2d. in the purchase of Railway debenture and preference stocks. I find that the whole of the Government and Railway debenture, guaranteed, and preference stocks included in the Sustentation Fund are worth at the present time 35 per cent. above the prices at which they were purchased—a satisfactory evidence of the care exercised in making the investments.

In company with the honorary auditor, Mr. Greg, I examined the Deeds and Certificates representing the Sustentation Fund Investments, and found them in proper order.

W. G. WELCH, AUDITOR.

MAINTENANCE

Dr.

From June 30th, 1894,

Receipts.										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				959	2	2
„ Donations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	15	7			
„ Legacies under Fifty Guineas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0			
„ Annual Subscriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,212	17	8			
„ Payments for Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,924	15	11			
„ Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,426	0	9			
(Including £13 15s. 8d., "Income from Joseph Nutter's Gift")															
„ Interest on Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	9	5			
„ Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	16	0			
„ Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	13	7			
													19,048	8	11
„ Farm Produce	{ Supplied to the Asylum... £4,319 11 0														
	{ Sold 264 8 10														
										£4,583	19	10			
Less cost of Stock, Provender, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,394	10	7			
										£1,189	9	3			
													1,189	9	3

£21,197 0 4

*Examined and compared with the Books of Account
and Vouchers, and certified to be correct.—28th September, 1895.*
W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.
ALBERT GREG, Caton, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1895.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Expenses of General Annual Meeting at Manchester, Meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of Local Com- mittees, &c.	162	3	9			
„ Expenses of Election at Newcastle-on-Tyne	48	8	10			
„ Printing 5,300 Thirtieth Annual Report, 2,200 General Subscription Lists, Reports of Meetings, Appeals, Pamphlets, Books of Account, and General Printing and Stationery	226	1	0			
„ General Advertising... ..	43	7	9			
„ Postage of Letters, Annual Reports, Subscription Lists, Voting Papers, Appeals, Pamphlets, &c.	79	16	0			
„ Offices (Lancaster and Manchester), Rent, Rates, Gas, Telegrams, Carriage and Petty Cash Sundries	138	11	5			
				698	8	9
„ Salaries, Wages, and Travelling { Offices £845 5s. 2d.) Expenses { Asylum £6,282 4s. 6d.)	7,127	9	8			
„ Provisions ... { Purchased £1,528 15s. 5d.) { From Farm... .. £4,319 11s. 0d.) { From Garden £200 0s. 5d.)	6,048	6	10			
„ Necessaries: Coals	1,196	10	1			
Gas	297	1	6			
Water... ..	228	2	8			
General	290	9	10			
„ Clothing	858	12	10			
„ Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c.	80	14	6			
„ Asylum Printing and Stationery	19	6	2			
„ Asylum Postage	7	15	3			
„ Insurance	79	6	6			
„ Maintenance Sundries	502	19	4			
„ Workshops and Repairs... ..	295	8	9			
„ Building Sundries	74	18	3			
„ Furniture: General	106	3	8			
Ironmongery	16	15	7			
Bedding... ..	107	17	11			
House Linen	24	12	11			
Crockery and Sundries	40	13	0			
„ Refurnishing and Renovating House for Medical Superintendent	113	5	1			
				17,516	10	4
„ Property Expenses				87	17	0
„ Bank Interest, Commission, &c.				33	15	3
„ Grounds and Garden Expenses £475 10 9						
Less value of Produce:						
Supplied to the Asylum ... £200 0 5						
Sold 0 5 7						
	200	6	0			
	£275	4	9			
				275	4	9
„ Estate and Buildings Improvement Account				1,500	0	0
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1895				1,085	4	3
				£21,197	0	4

ESTATE AND BUILDINGS

Dr.

From June 30th, 1894,

Receipts.										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To	Balance at Lancaster Bank,	June 30th, 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	0	2,476	4	8
„	Donations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	8			
„	Bank Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0			
„	Maintenance Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>			1,531	4	8
													<hr/>		
													£4,007 9 4		

Audited and found correct.—28th September, 1895.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

ALBERT GREG, Caton, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

SUSTENTATION FUND

Dr.

From June 30th, 1894,

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1894	... ..				584	19	7
„ Legacies	... ..	10,005	19	2			
„ Donation	... ..	250	0	0			
„ Life Interest Payments	... ..	895	0	0			
		<hr/>			11,150	19	2

£11,735 18 9

Audited and found correct.—28th September, 1895.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

ALBERT GREG, Caton, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1895.

Cr.

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Extension of the Rodgett Infirmary...	...	3,403	7	2			
„ Re-forming and Planting Rodgett Infirmary Grounds...	...	133	1	6			
„ Alteration of Cattle Sheds at the Farm ...	...	98	0	0			
					3,634	8	8
„ Bank Interest and Commission...	...				8	1	5
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1895	...				364	19	3
					<u>£4,007</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1895.

Cr.

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Investments :—							
£127 17s. 0d. Midland Railway Debenture Stock ;							
Interest at 3 per cent. ...	...	143	1	5			
£617 17s. 6d. Midland Railway Preference Stock ;							
Interest at 4 per cent. ...	...	900	0	0			
£1,050 North Eastern Railway West Hartlepool							
Preference Stock ; Interest at 4 per cent. ...	...	1,523	14	0			
£700 Great Northern Railway Preference Stock ;							
Interest at 4 per cent. ...	...	1,022	19	3			
£900 London and South Western Railway							
Preference Stock ; Interest at 4 per cent. ...	...	1,327	14	6			
					4,917	9	2
„ Additional Land (55a. 2r. 2p.) ...	...	4,585	16	6			
„ „ „ (0a. 3r. 7p.) ...	...	130	17	6			
„ „ „ (7a. 2r. 34p.) ...	...	1,161	0	0			
					5,877	14	0
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1895	...				940	15	7
					<u>£11,735</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	1893—94.		1894—95.		EXPENDITURE.	1893—94.		1894—95.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Average No. of Patients 562.		Average No. of Patients 540.			Average No. of Patients 562.		Average No. of Patients 540.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Donations	601	5 4	751	15 7	Expenses of General Annual Meeting, of Quinquennial Festival (1893-4), of Public Meetings, and of Local Committees, &c...	217	11 1	162	3 9		55 7 4
Legacies under Fifty Guineas	50	0 0	10	0 0	Election Expenses	49	1 6	48	8 10		0 12 8
Annual Subscriptions	4353	13 7	4212	17 8	Printing Annual Reports, Reports of Meetings, General Subscription Lists, Election Returns, Appeals, Pamphlets, Books of Account, and General Printing and Stationery	281	15 7	226	1 0	55	14 7
Payments for Patients	10326	4 9	8924	15 11	General Advertising	43	4 11	43	7 9	0	2 10
Interest on Sustentation Fund	4435	11 8	4426	0 9	General Postage	94	15 6	79	16 0		14 19 6
Investments	56	6 2	99	9 5	Offices (Lancaster & Manchester)						
Interest on Bank Deposits	211	10 0	205	16 0	Rent, Rates, Gas, Carriage, Telegrams, and Petty Cash Sundries	150	4 2	138	11 5	11	12 9
Sundries	461	2 9	417	13 7	Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses	7208	16 3	7127	9 8	81	6 7
Farm (Value of Produce, less cost of Stock, Provender, &c.)	743	12 8	1189	9 3	Provisions	7208	11 11	6048	6 10	1160	5 1
					NECESSARIES :—Coals	1286	14 0	1196	10 1	90	3 11
					Gas	303	3 10	297	1 6	6	2 4
					Water	213	18 8	228	2 8	14	4 0
					General	298	11 3	290	9 10		
					Clothing	996	4 7	858	12 10	8	1 5
					Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c..	122	15 9	80	14 6	137	11 9
					Insurance	79	18 6	79	6 6	42	1 3
					Sundries	551	6 11	530	0 9	0	12 0
					Workshops, Repairs, &c.	566	10 1	295	8 9	21	6 2
					Building Sundries	156	7 6	74	18 3	271	1 4
					FURNITURE :—General	327	7 5	106	3 8	81	9 3
					Ironmongery	34	6 11	16	15 7	221	3 9
					Bedding	181	10 10	107	17 11	17	11 4
					House Linen	12	6 11	24	12 11	73	12 11
					Crockery & Sundries	29	12 3	40	13 0	12	6 0
					Refurnishing & Renovating Medical Superintendent's House...			113	5 1	11	0 9
					Property Expenses	26	12 0	87	17 0	113	5 1
					Bank Interest, Commission, &c. Grounds and Garden Expenses, less value of Produce	28	9 3	33	15 3	61	5 0
					Estate and Buildings Improvement Account	242	14 7	275	4 9	5	6 0
					NET DECREASE £1600 16s. 1d.	1000	0 0	1500	0 0	32	10 2
					Balance at beginning of year..	21712	12 2	20111	16 1	500	0 0
						22671	14 4	21197	0 4	749	19 10
										2350	15 11
					</						

Examined and certified to be correct.—28th September, 1895.
W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS,

(Including Donations to the General, Maintenance, and Sustentation Funds ; and current Annual Subscriptions)

FROM DISTRICTS WHERE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED AND
PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD.

	Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LANCASTER (1)	18472	0	7	200	1	0
LIVERPOOL (2)	11306	12	1	202	3	6
MANCHESTER (3)	10140	3	0	522	0	2
BRADFORD (4)	9659	11	11	376	6	11
PRESTON (5)	9025	19	8	64	11	6
ROCHDALE (6)	6984	18	10	221	14	0
WESTMORLAND (7)	6228	7	9	242	12	9
CUMBERLAND (CARLISLE, &C.) (8)	5386	18	3	321	10	9
LEEDS (9)	5260	6	2	179	4	0
HALIFAX (10)	5154	7	5	406	3	6
CHESHIRE (11)	4730	17	4	492	14	0
SHEFFIELD (12)	3235	18	1	116	3	0
OLDHAM (13)	3141	7	0	18	18	0
YORK (14)	2746	10	1	102	17	0
DURHAM (COUNTY)	2686	17	6	380	11	1
NORTH LONSDALE (ULVERSTON, BARROW, &C.)	2449	9	8	21	18	0
BOLTON (15)	1931	13	0	32	11	0
BLACKBURN (16)	1582	0	0	18	18	0
HUDDERSFIELD	1420	18	6	48	1	0
SETTLE	1407	6	11	28	11	6
NORTHUMBERLAND	1331	17	8	52	18	6
SKIPTON	1248	12	1	14	3	6
WAKEFIELD (17)	976	18	7	5	15	6
BURY	923	9	4	10	15	6
SOUTHPORT	846	0	6	27	6	0
BURNLEY	793	17	6	7	7	0
KEIGHLEY	760	12	0	7	7	0
WARRINGTON	740	2	6	4	4	0
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	662	7	0	7	12	6
WIGAN	517	11	6	27	6	0
SCARBOROUGH	339	3	0	8	18	6
ROTHERHAM	326	18	6	9	19	6
ST. HELENS	295	12	6	11	0	6
HULL	267	14	2	12	6	6
DONCASTER	171	18	9	16	16	0

June 30th, 1895.

JAMES DIGGENS, PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

- (1) The Lancaster Donations include £2050 from the late Mr. James Brunton, and £500 from the late Miss Brunton; £1000 from the Lancaster Banking Company; and £1300 from Messrs. Storey Bros. and Co., who also contribute a Special Annual Subscription of £52 10s.
- (2) The Liverpool Donations include £1500 from Mrs. Chas. Turner.
- (3) The Manchester Donations include £1105 from the late John Fernley, Esq.; £1000 from the late Robert Barnes, Esq.; and £1000 from the late William Atkinson, Esq.
- (4) The Bradford Donations include £5105 from the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.
- (5) The Preston Donations include £5000 from the late E. Rodgett, Esq., and £677 10s. from the late Richard Newsham, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £1000.
- (6) The Rochdale Donations include £625 from Richard Hurst, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, junr., Esq.; £500 from the late John Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; £500 from the late Joshua Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; and £500 from the late Samuel Fielden, Esq., Todmorden, who also bequeathed a legacy of £2000.
- (7) The Westmorland Donations include £1000 from the late Mrs. Bindloss, who also bequeathed a legacy of £900; £675 from the late W. H. Wakefield, Esq.; £400 from the late John Wakefield, Esq.; £500 from the Executors of the late F. A. Argles, Esq.; and £560 10s. from Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (8) The Cumberland Donations include £525 from the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., (Cleator) and £500 from the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster.
- (9) The Leeds Donations include £1105 from Messrs. Joshua Tetley and Son; £525 from the late Arthur Lupton, Esq., and Mrs. Arthur Lupton; and £500 from the late Miss Dawson, of Bramhope Manor, Otley.
- (10) The Halifax Donations include £630 from the late Joshua Appleyard, Esq.; and £768 5s. from the late Hanson Ormerod, Esq.
- (11) The Cheshire Donations include £500 from the late Right Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton.
- (12) The Sheffield Donations include £500 from Sir F. T. Mappin, Bart., M.P.
- (13) The Oldham Donations include £631 5s. from the late Asa Lees, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £10,000; £500 from the late Eli Lees, Esq.; and £500 from the late Charles Edward Lees, Esq.
- (14) The York Donations include £1000 from "A Friend," per the late Wm. Gray, Esq.
- (15) The Bolton Donations include £500, "In Memory of the late Wm. Hampson, Esq."
- (16) The Blackburn Donations include £775 from Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (17) The Wakefield Donations include £250 from the late Daniel Gaskell, Esq.

CASES OF IMPROVEMENT

ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT.

JUNE 30TH, 1895.

SENIOR BOYS.

A. (1285.) See Report for June, 1891. Now, still more improved in speech and general intelligence ; writes, without help, good letters to his friends, and works problems in Rule of Three and in Fractions.

B. (1318.) See Report for June, 1893. Is still generally improving ; writes good letters without help, and is working sums in Reduction.

C. (1441.) See Report for June, 1892. Now, improving generally ; working sums in Rule of Three and in Fractions, and is learning Basket-making.

D. (1498.) When admitted, in August, 1891, spoke very badly, knew only the letter O, made only very easy letters on slate, could count a little, knew no hour or minute, could tell no colour, and knew a few common objects. Now, reads a few words, writes easy words in copy-book, works easy Addition sums, tells all the hours, knows all the simple colours and some compound shades, has improved in general intelligence, and is doing well at Basket-making.

E. (1607.) When admitted, in February, 1893, read imperfectly very easy words, formed easy letters, with difficulty (sight bad), on slate, could add a little, told the simple colours, knew a few common objects and a few words of the Lord's Prayer. Now, has improved in speech and in sight, reads fairly well, writes nice letters to his friends, works easy sums in all the simple rules, knows perfectly the Lord's Prayer, has improved in general intelligence, and is doing fairly well at Basket-making.

F. (1643.) When admitted, in October, 1893, spoke very indistinctly, read only a few easy words, counted a little, told the hours only, knew no colour, coin, or weight, and only a very few sentences of the Lord's Prayer. Now, has improved in speech, reads easy words and spells them, works easy Addition sums, tells time to a minute, knows a few coins and weights, tells all the simple colours and some compound shades, and, with a little prompting, knows the Lord's Prayer.

G. (1665.) When admitted, in October, 1893, knew no letter or word, could do little more than scribble, could only count a little, knew no hour or minute, knew one or two coins and colours, and told the names of a few common objects. Now, knows all the letters and a few words, forms easy letters in copy-book, knows the value of unit figures and counts better, tells time to a minute, knows all the coins, the simple colours and some compound shades, and has improved in general intelligence.

H. (1666.) When admitted, in October, 1893, knew only one or two letters, could only make strokes on slate, only counted a little, knew no hour or minute, coin, or colour. Now, reads easy words and spells them, is writing in copy-book, counts better and knows the value of unit figures, tells the hours and quarters, knows a few coins and colours, and is generally improving.

GIRLS.

I. (129.) When admitted only knew a few letters, could write a little, but had not much knowledge of clock, shop, and colour lessons, and had no idea of needlework, was very peevish and quarrelsome with her companions. Now, reads fairly well, writes in a copy-book, has a fair knowledge of coins and weights, can tell all simple and compound colours, is fairly good at Kindergarten work, and can hem neatly. She is altogether better behaved, and is very happy and fond of singing.

J. (1620.) On admission was a tiny delicate child, educational attainments *nil*. Is now a very bright lively girl, can read fairly well, writes in a copy-book, knows all simple and compound colours, is fairly good at Kindergarten work and can sew neatly, can also carry a message for the nurse, and is useful in household work.

K. (1628.) When admitted was an ignorant little girl, and could not speak well, was of a restless, quarrelsome, and fretful disposition. Is now quite contented and happy, and only on rare occasions has an outburst of temper. Can speak better, reads easy books very well, writes in a copy-book, can tell all simple and compound colours, is very good at Kindergarten work, sings with words, and sews neatly. Helps to dress the other children, and does light work in the dormitory.

JUNIOR BOYS.

L. (1256.) On admission was very mischievous, did not speak distinctly, and educational attainments were *nil*. Is now a bright well-behaved boy, and acts as monitor to his class, can speak well, reads easy books, writes a good copy in copy-book, knows nearly all the colours, is fairly good at Kindergarten work, sings with words, drills nicely, and can sew fairly and knit. Is very useful in dormitory work.

M. (1435.) When admitted was a very bad tiresome boy. Would never be contented until he had made some of his companions cry, would tease and pinch them, steal their pencils and break them into tiny pieces, could not speak distinctly, and only scribbled on a slate. Now, though full of fun, is never cruel to his playmates, has learnt to speak well, reads fairly well, writes in a copy-book, knows coins and weights and simple colours, sings with words, and is very good at musical drill.

N. (1439.) On admission was a shy nervous boy, had a peculiar way of swaying his body to and fro, never sat still, if spoken to would close his eyes and hang his head; educational attainments *nil*. Will now sit straight in class and answer questions brightly, can read easy words, writes a good copy in copy-book, is good at Kindergarten work, drills very well indeed, and has an idea of sewing. Makes beds and sweeps the dormitory.

SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Reports of the Schoolmaster,
Schoolmistress, and Gymnastic Master.

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Junior Boys.	4. Girls.	
	254	41	75	172	542
I. SPEECH.					
1. Make no attempt	0	10	5	1	16
2. Make some attempt	13	7	20	21	61
3. Make a few articulate sounds	11	7	7	11	36
4. Speak indistinctly	35	6	8	18	67
5. Speak fairly	75	8	14	30	127
6. Speak well	120	3	21	91	235
					542
II. READING.					
1. Know no letters or words	56	32	39	74	201
2. Know a few letters... ..	71	7	15	37	130
3. Know at sight a few words	28	1	1	8	38
4. Know all the letters	15	1	4	6	26
5. Read easy words and spell them	36	0	10	24	70
6. Read fairly*	48	0	6	23	77
<i>* 74 Patients read books alone for amusement.</i>					542
III. WRITING.					
1. Do nothing but scribble	27	0	41	50	118
2. Form strokes, &c., on slate... ..	70	33	11	54	168
3. Do. do. in copy book	24	8	0	12	44
4. Form letters in copybook	20	0	4	14	38
5. Write easy words in copy book	57	0	8	21	86
6. Write fairly*	56	0	11	21	88
<i>*84 Patients write letters home with assistance and 33 without assistance.</i>					542
<i>512 Letters have been written and sent home during the past year.</i>					
IV. ARITHMETIC.					
1. Cannot count at all	27	29	36	55	147
2. Count a little	74	9	22	60	165
3. Count up to 30	34	3	5	22	64
4. Understand value of unit figures	38	0	6	17	61
5. Work simple addition sums	55	0	3	6	64
6. Work easy sums in simple rules*	26	0	3	12	41
<i>*10 Boys work sums in the compound rules.</i>					542

SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS—*continued.*

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Junior Boys.	4. Girls.	
V. CLOCK LESSON.	254	41	75	172	542
1. Know neither hours nor minutes ...	101	40	51	99	291
2. Know some of the hours	46	1	13	43	103
3. Know all the hours	35	0	4	13	52
4. Know the hours and quarters	18	0	4	5	27
5. Do. do. and 5 minutes	11	0	1	3	15
6. Can tell the time to a minute	43	0	2	9	54
VI. SHOP LESSON.					542
1. Know no coins nor weights... ..	48	29	47	77	201
2. Know a few coins	71	11	9	39	130
3. Do. do. and weights	46	1	10	31	88
4. Know all the coins and some weights	37	0	4	11	52
5. Know all the coins and weights and calculate a little	35	0	3	7	45
6. Do. do. and calculate fairly ...	17	0	2	7	26
VII. COLOUR LESSON.					542
1. Know no colours	33	34	42	58	167
2. Know black and white	34	2	1	12	49
3. Know one or two simple colours ...	47	1	11	40	99
4. Know all the simple colours	49	3	5	23	80
5. Do. do. and some compound shades	66	1	7	9	83
6. Know and can match most compound shades	25	0	9	30	64
VIII. MUSIC.					542
1. No interest in musical sounds	0	6	0	0	6
2. Attentive to do. do.	37	23	33	27	120
3. Sing by ear simple tunes without words	79	11	11	40	141
4. Do. do. with words ...	134	1	22	95	252
5. Rudimentary knowledge of musical symbols	4	0	9	10	23
6. Sing from do. do.	0	0	0	0	0
IX. DRILL.					542
1. Have no idea of drill	0	11	6	7	24
2. Stand at attention when told	12	24	26	36	98
3. Perform simple movements of limbs	39	6	11	16	72
4. Go through extension movements fairly	82	0	5	22	109
5. Do. do. do. well, and march	76	0	7	13	96
6. Do. do. do. to music	45	0	20	78	143
					542

JAMES DIGGENS,

PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

June 30th, 1895.

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Return of the Trade Instructors, Chief Attendant, and Head Nurse. It must be understood that the occupations are progressive, in order of difficulty, from 1 to 6; occupation in a higher grade usually implying familiarity with the lower grades.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, with quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Grades of Work.		Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
I. TAILORING.						
1. Preliminary Work	0	0	0	0	0	6 Tailors.
2. Sewing Linings	1	0	0	0	0	
3. Do. Seams	0	1	0	0	0	
4. Felling	0	0	2	0	0	
5. Making Garments	0	0	1	1	1	
6. Machining	0	0	0	0	0	
II. SHOEMAKING.						
1. Preliminary Work	1	0	0	0	0	10 Shoemakers.
2. Stitching Backs	0	0	2	1	1	
3. Closing Sides	0	0	0	1	1	
4. Patching aud Nailing	0	0	0	1	1	
5. Repairing	0	1	1	0	0	
6. Bottoming (making)	1	0	1	0	0	
III. JOINERY.						
1. Preliminary Work (use of tools) ...	8	7	4	0	0	22 Joiners.
2. Planing at Bench	0	0	0	1	1	
3. Making frames	0	0	0	0	0	
4. Making simple boxes, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	
5. Work at Bench (Dovetailing, &c.) ...	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Making Furniture	0	0	0	2	2	
IV. GARDENING.						
1. Preliminary work in weeding class ...	14	11	1	0	0	26 Weed- ing Boys.
2. Barrow filling and emptying	2	0	0	0	0	12 Gardeners.
3. Weeding amongst crops	1	0	0	0	0	
4. Picking peas, fruits, &c.	0	3	3	0	0	
5. Digging	0	0	3	0	0	
6. Potato-setting, &c. (can also dig)... ..	0	0	0	0	0	
V. OUT-DOOR WORK.						
Miscellaneous Work under Labour Master	2	3	4	2	2	+ 11

† Others employed during haytime, &c.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, and quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Grades of Work.		Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
VI. FARMING.						
1. Preliminary work—weeding, &c...	...	0	0	0	0	13 Farm Boys. 0 3 3 0 2 5
2. Cleaning yards, shippens, &c.	...	0	2	1	0	
3. Feeding stock	...	0	0	3	0	
4. Weeding amongst crops (Hoe)	...	0	0	0	0	
5. Work with Horses and Carts	...	0	0	2	0	
6. Milking, &c	...	0	0	0	5	
VII. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHOP.						
1. Picking Hair, Wool, &c.	...	16	10	2	1	35 in Industrial Training Shop. 29 0 1 0 0 5
2. Plaiting Coir	...	0	0	0	0	
3. Mat-making	...	0	0	0	1	
4. Brush-filling	...	0	0	0	0	
5. Palliasse and Mattress-making	...	0	0	0	0	
6. Basket-making	...	2	1	2	0	
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.						
1. Shoe-cleaning	...	2	5	11	1	71 miscellaneously employed. 19 11 15 13 1 0 10 2
2. Corridor-cleaning and Ward-work	...	1	2	5	3	
3. Laundry-work—mangling, &c., &c.	...	3	4	5	3	
4. Store-work and Kitchen and Dairy	...	0	8	0	5	
5. Assisting Stoker	...	0	0	0	1	
6. Assisting Plumber	...	0	0	0	0	
7. Assisting Baker	...	1	1	4	4	
8. Employed in Office	...	0	0	2	0	

Total number of Boys employed in Industrial Occupations ... 206.

Several others assist in Dormitory and Day-room arrangements, and in dressing and attending on other Patients.

42 Junior Boys receive special Industrial Lessons in School (not included in above tabulation); 50 are taught needlework, 40 do Kindergarten work, and 8 make beds.

Twelve Boys (also otherwise employed) act as Messengers to Lancaster.

OCCUPATIONS OF GIRLS.		No. employed in each occupation, and quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Chief kinds of Occupation.		Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
1. Preliminary work—Industrial Class ...		2	14	6	3	25
2. Sweeping, dusting, &c,		0	6	12	6	24
3. Bed-making		0	18	10	2	30
4. Scrubbing and general house work ...		0	4	11	11	26
5. Laundry-work		} 0	2	5	11	18
6. *Sewing and knitting						

*In School 55 Girls are engaged in preliminary work with needle, 27 hem, 9 sew fairly, 9 sew fairly and knit, and 34 sew, knit, and do wool-work.

The number of Girls employed in Industrial occupations out of school is 98, and 25 other Girls receive special Industrial lessons in school, making a total of 123 under Industrial Training.

JAMES DIGGENS,

PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

WORK DONE IN SHOPS, &c.

Department.	Made.	Repaired	Department.	Made.	Repaired
TAILORS.			GIRLS' WORKROOM AND WARDROBE.		
Coats	184	...	Aprons	66	696
Trousers	388	...	Chemises	109	2294
Vests	184	...	Collars ... ..	...	987
Loose Linings... ..	150	...	Drawers... ..	124	3655
	906	...	Dresses	39	3334
TAILORESSES.			Feeders ... ..	...	643
Coats	22	3656	Flannel Petticoats	123	1733
Overcoats ... ..	...	102	Flannel Vests	106	1916
Trousers	44	8247	Hoods	29	432
Vests	22	2556	Jackets ... ..	...	81
Combinations ... ..	...	3	Nightdresses... ..	6	5644
Loose Linings	12	...	Nightshirts	124	...
	100	14564	Pinafores	235	6809
SHOEMAKERS.			Shirts	3	1846
Boots (pairs)	490	2205	Skirts	75	727
			Stays ... ..	...	132
UPHOLSTERERS.				1039	30929
Bolsters	15	274	LINEN ROOM.		
Mats	3	34	Bed Protectors ... ..	...	183
Mattresses... ..	49	549	Bolster Slips... ..	188	735
Palliasses ... ..	...	45	Blankets... ..	...	189
Wool Beds ... ..	...	9	Blinds	1	13
	67	911	Counterpanes	88	940
BOYS' WARDROBE.			Curtains... ..	22	20
Aprons ... ..	...	980	Pillow Slips	63	167
Caps ... ..	...	266	Rugs	5	15
Collars ... ..	...	3902	Sheets	372	2039
Drawers ... ..	...	4857	Table Cloths... ..	12	296
Feeders ... ..	...	103	Toilet Covers ... ..	...	16
Flannel Vests ... ..	...	2559	Tea Cloths	90	237
Jackets, Linen... ..	...	551	Towels	138	944
Jerseys ... ..	...	74		979	5794
Nightshirts ... ..	...	3624	PLUMBERS.		
Shirts ... ..	...	7535	All Plumbing, Glazing, and Smiths' work.		
Socks and Stockings ... ..	...	6416	CARPENTERS.		
Ties ... ..	...	186	All Joinery, Carpentry, Repairing Wooden Furniture, &c.		
	...	31053	PAINTER.		
GIRLS' SCHOOL.			Painting, Colouring, Limewashing, and Jobbing.		
Aprons	76	...	LAUNDRY.		
Chemises	14	...	Number of Pieces Washed :—		
Drawers	7	...	Sheets	46,308	
Dusters	22	...	Pinafores	35,124	
Feeders	72	...	Nightshirts	26,803	
Nightshirts	6	...	Nightdresses	24,324	
Petticoats	4	...	Other Articles	425,381	
Pinafores	47	...			
Skirts	5	...			
Towels... ..	74	...			
	327	...			
					557,940

TABLE

Showing Condition of Patients discharged during year.

						Males.	Females.	Total.	
"Relieved" {	Much improved	...	...	...	..	...	13	7	20
	Moderately improved	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	24
	Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
	Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
						33	23	56	

TABLE

Showing Ages of Patients who have resided in the Asylum, and of those who have died, during the fifty-two weeks included in the Medical Superintendent's General Report.

AGES On 30th June, 1895.		NO. OF EACH AGE RESIDENT.			NO. OF EACH AGE DECEASED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	...	30	6	36	1	0	1
10 „ 15 „	...	105	63	168	7	1	8
15 „ 20 „	...	153	80	233	3	3	6
20 and upwards	...	127	51	178	1	1	2
		415	200	615	12	5	17

T. TELFORD-SMITH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

SPEECH

OF

THE RIGHT HON.

SIR JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B.,

(CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE),

At the General Annual Meeting, at Southport, October 25th, 1895.

Speech of
the Right Hon.
Sir John T.
Hibbert, K.C.B.

He thanked the Mayor for his great kindness in taking the chair, and remarked that after the list read by the Mayor, Southport was a very happy hunting ground for institutions of various kinds. In connection with their Institution it was their duty to move about from place to place, and from time to time, to explain to the public the objects of their Institution. It was 17 years ago since the Institution came to Southport, on which occasion Alderman Nicholson was the Mayor of the borough. A very interesting meeting took place for the election of patients. On that occasion Lord Lathom was the chairman and his (the speaker's) predecessor, Lord Winmarleigh, who was the chairman of the Central Committee, also attended. In a period covering so many years many changes had taken place with respect to the gentlemen connected with the Institution. They all regretted the loss of the late chairman, Lord Winmarleigh—(hear, hear)—who was one of the best friends the Institution had ever known. But they had to regret the loss of many, many friends in various parts of the Seven Northern Counties—friends who had been connected with the Institution from its origin, but who had unfortunately one by one disappeared from amongst them. They had lost one friend this year, who lived at Lancaster, and who had been a member of the Central Committee from its birth, in 1864—he referred to the late Mr. Paley. But very happily they had two esteemed members—Sir Thomas Storey and Mr. Abram Seward—who, from having been among the first members of the Central Committee, were able to give the history of the Royal Albert much better than he could. In giving them some details to show the steady and satisfactory progress of the Institution, he said that in the period of 31 years it had grown from very small infancy into a very strong and useful manhood. Mr. Brunton, of Lancaster, having an idea that such an Institution was desirable, offered £2,000 for its establishment, and that was really the nest-egg of that growing Institution. They had a magnificent building for 600 inmates. They had property on an estate of 169 acres, and they had a very considerable sustentation fund, and he might say from the very commencement of the Institution that they had attracted to it munificence and liberality of persons in every one of the Seven Northern Counties. He alluded to the magnificent gift of the late Rev. Richard Brooke, who came to know of the Institution when a meeting was being held at Scarborough to make appeals on its behalf. The result of that visit to Scarborough was the gift of the munificent sum of £30,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Brooke. (Applause.) They had now christened one of the wings of the building the Brooke Wing. Numerous splendid legacies

of £10,000 each and smaller sums had been given to the Institution, and therefore they might be satisfied that during the 31 years of its existence it had had a successful development and was prepared to do the great work for which it was established. The object of the place was to train the poor unfortunate idiots or imbeciles or weak-minded children in the Seven Northern Counties, and when he told them it was estimated that they had in those counties 5,000 poor, unfortunate, weak-minded persons under 20 years of age, they would see that the work they had to perform was no slight one. Well, probably of those 5,000 not more than one-half would be capable of being trained in their Institution, because in those cases there were many afflicted either with epilepsy or paralysis, or were deaf and dumb and hopeless cases. That would, therefore, leave 2,500 cases to be dealt with. Their Institution had accommodation for 600 patients, and at the present time they had 576 to take charge of. If they could obtain an increase in the subscriptions or donations, they would be able to fill up the building with 600 cases. Proceeding, he alluded to the misapprehension—he would not call it ignorance—that prevailed with respect to the class of people that they dealt with. Some people thought that idiots and imbeciles were cases connected with lunacy. But that was a wrong impression. Lunacy and idiocy were completely different. The lunatic was one who suffered from a diseased brain or nervous system, and, generally speaking, was a person dangerous to his fellow subjects. Great provision was made by the State and local authorities, and in Lancashire they had four large asylums providing for nearly 8,000 lunatics, and they were about to build another one. Well, it was very sad to think that lunacy was so increasing as to require that great expenditure, and the erection of such large buildings. With respect to the poor idiots and imbeciles, there was great variety in the degrees of mental weakness. The idiot was of the very lowest class, and the feeble-minded belonged to the highest class, or more hopeful class. Well, their institution sought to deal, as far as possible, with cases from those classes that could be trained and educated. The cases were taken for a seven years' course of training, and if anyone could see the great change made in the boy or the girl that had gone through such a course of training, they would feel that the Institution was one of the most deserving in the country. (Applause.) He had seen so much improvement made even in the most hopeless cases that he believed there were very few cases in which very great improvement could not be made. The great pioneer in that work of educating the imbecile and idiot was Dr. Seguin, who, after thirty years' experience, wrote as follows:—"Idiots have been improved, educated, and even cured; not one in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who has not been made more happy and healthy; more than thirty per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling, and of working like the third of a man; more than forty per cent. have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life, under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man; and twenty-five to thirty per cent. come nearer and nearer the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women." He would next give them the experience of their own Institution with respect to the 56 patients discharged during the last year. Dr. Telford-Smith, the medical superintendent, reported that of this number 20 were "much improved," 24 were "moderately improved," 8 were "slightly improved," and only 4 were "not improved." That, he thought, was a very good report to give of 56 cases. (Applause.) Many of the patients discharged from that Institution were now earning their livelihood. They knew of one particular case where the patient learned his trade at the Institution and was now receiving 23s. per week. He mentioned two other remarkable

cases, because they had never had anything like them since the Institution was opened, viz., that two of their discharged patients had enlisted in Her Majesty's army—(applause)—and that satisfactory reports had been received since with respect to their behaviour and the way in which they did their work. (Hear, hear.) Of course, they could not expect all their patients to arrive at that standard, and in regard to that point he could not do better than quote the words of their late medical superintendent, Dr. Shuttleworth, in his interesting book on the treatment and training of mentally deficient children. He said:—"We must not conclude that the benefits of training are merely to be measured by appraising the proportion of those able to earn their own living. This, of course, is a positive gain, but there are many which we may call negative. That a child should no longer be uncleanly, mischievous, or destructive in habits; that it should cease to disturb the peace of the household by discordant cries, and by untimely wanderings, are points which parents thankfully recognise; and if, in addition, it can be taught to undress and dress itself, to feed itself, and to behave with propriety, these results are by no means despicable even from an economical point of view." (Applause.) These statements should satisfy all of them. If they could not educate all of the children to earn their own living, they could make them happier when discharged from the Institution, and if they could remember the great happiness that was thus caused to the households to which those poor idiots returned, they would feel that the Institution was doing a great work even in the worst class of cases. It helped to make the home of the working man happier, and on that ground alone the Institution ought to appeal strongly to the working men in the country. (Hear, hear.) There was another point he wished to refer to. That was the matter to which their principal and secretary, Mr. Diggins, and the medical superintendent, drew attention to, viz., the question of making special provision for epileptic patients. They said that that class of patients was difficult to manage, and was injurious to other patients. They did not take into the Asylum such cases, but some of them when brought there were said to be suffering from fainting fits, which turned out to be epileptic fits. At least eight per cent. of the patients were affected with epilepsy. Both Mr. Diggins and Dr. Telford-Smith drew attention to the necessity for having a separate building for those cases, and he thought the matter was worthy of consideration by the liberally-disposed persons living in the Seven Northern Counties. In contrasting the small provision made in this country for imbeciles and idiots as compared with other countries, he mentioned that the reports of the Lunacy Commissioners and of the Local Government Board showed that outside the metropolis at the present time there were 525 children under 16 years of age who were either idiot or imbecile that were in lunatic asylums, and 485 in the workhouses. He ventured to say that neither the asylum nor the workhouse was a fit place for a poor idiot child. (Hear, hear.) They could not there have the proper training or care necessary. The metropolis had set a good example to all parts of the country. The Asylums Board there had established an idiot and imbecile asylum, one portion of which was for the training and the other portion was a custodial home for those who had been trained or those who were too old for training. They had nearly a thousand boys and girls under treatment. He was told by the commissioners that that provision was of the most satisfactory character. The institution was situated at Darenth, Kent, and it was the only rate-supported institution of the kind in England. There were five charitable institutions in addition to the Royal Albert, which provided accommodation for 1,600 cases. There was also a separate block for 50 imbecile children at Northampton County Lunatic Asylum, and similar arrangements were being contemplated in the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hants. So that the total provision in England for 18,000 idiots and imbeciles under 20 years of age was only equal to 2,700. Scotland

provided for 300, and Ireland for 60. In the United States, at the close of 1892, there were no less than 19 public institutions for feeble-minded, with a total of 6,300 inmates. Nearly every State provided institutions, not only for training but for custodial purposes. In Germany there were 29 public institutions, Switzerland, 14; Denmark, three; and Norway, three. Even the two last poor countries had in addition provision for pupils of that class who attended public elementary schools. So that these small countries were far in advance of England, although it boasted of being the pioneer of civilisation. He was glad to say that the London School Board had appointed special instructors for feeble-minded children, and had set up 17 different centres at which 600 children were now being instructed. (Applause.) Similar arrangements were made by the Leicester School Board, but he was sorry to think no such provision was made by the school boards in Lancashire or the Seven Northern Counties. After these comparisons, he asked if the time had not arrived when, if not the State, at least the local authorities, should make some provisions for that class of persons? (Hear, hear.) They could not expect the public to provide it by voluntary contributions, and if the local authorities, under Acts of Parliament, were compelled to provide asylums for lunatics, some provision, which might be less expensive, ought also to be made for the poor imbecile and feeble-minded. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry indeed that his own county, which generally led the way in all good works, had not seen its way to take up the question. If it could spend a quarter of a million upon lunatics, surely it could spend a few thousands upon the imbeciles and that sad class of persons. (Hear, hear.) He made a special appeal to the Asylums Board on that behalf, and in conclusion bore testimony to the good work done by the various committees of the Royal Albert in the respective counties, especially mentioning the 13 ladies' associations, which this year added £2,800 to the subscription list. (Applause.) He was sure they were doing their share of the work, but he regretted that some large towns such as Liverpool, from which they had over 50 cases, only subscribed £202 last year. Why had they not a ladies' association there? Preston might also have a ladies' association. It only subscribed £65. Sir John brought his lengthy and interesting address to a close by eulogising the services of the officials at the Royal Albert, specially mentioning Mr. Diggins, the principal and secretary, who, he said, deserved well of the Institution, if anybody did, and the medical superintendent, Dr. Telford-Smith.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS

WHO HAVE ALREADY PREACHED IN AID OF THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM.



- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ;
Rev. W. Bonsey, Vicar.
- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, at the Parish Church,
Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester (the late), at the Parish Church,
Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ;
Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- The Very Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., (now Dean of Llandaff), at the Parish
Church, Leeds ; Rev. Dr. Atlay, Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; also at
St. Paul's Church, Scotforth, Rev. W. Armitage, Vicar.
- Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, Stanley Street Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. W. L. Appleford, Ripley Hospital Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. Armour, St. Cross' Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. Canon Ashwell, the late, (Chichester), Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
- Rev. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw, Cockerham Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. C. Bache, (Alresford), Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. W. Baitey, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. H. Barnacle, Parish Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. H. Glanville Barnacle, Holmes Chapel, Crewe.
- Rev. P. Bartlett (the late), Christ Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. Battle, East Keswick Church, near Leeds.
- Rev. W. Mardon Beeby, Burngreave Congregational Church, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
- Rev. Dr. Black, Newchurch Church, Warrington.
- Rev. G. L. Blake, St. Mary's Church, Ellet, Lancaster.
- Rev. Canon Blunt, Parish Church, Chester-le-Street.
- Rev. Francis Bolton, (London), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. John Bone, St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. Bonsey, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.

- Rev. J. Brack, Skerton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. R. T. Bradbury, (the late), St. Cross' Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. W. Bridges, Holme St. Cuthbert Church, Wigton.
- Rev. G. Shaw Briggs, Salem Congregational Church, Otley.
- Rev. W. Barlow Brown (Edgeworth, Bolton), Earlsheaton Wesleyan Church, Dewsbury.
- Rev. C. J. Bushell, Barkisland Church, Halifax.
- Rev. F. A. Cave-Browne-Cave, (the late), Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. John Chadwick, Tatham Church, Bentham.
- Rev. S. Chapman, (Glasgow), Baptist Chapel, Rochdale.
- Rev. E. W. Chapman, (Brighton), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. A. Christopherson, (Haverthwaite), Caton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. J. Clarke, (York), at St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster; Rev. C. Campbell, Vicar.
- Rev. John Crawford, Christ Church, East Knottingley.
- Rev. J. F. Cowley, High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. M. W. B. Dawe, M.A., (Walkington, Beverley), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. G. Denyer, St. Elisabeth's Church, Reddish Green, Stockport ; Rev. E. Oldfield, Rector.
- Rev. E. Dothie (Horley, Surrey), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. F. Earle, West Tanfield Church, Bedale.
- Rev. S. Earnshaw (the late), at the Parish Church, Sheffield ; Rev. Rowley Hill (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Eden (the late), Aberford Church, South Milford.
- Rev. Vickers English, at Warton Parish Church, Carnforth ; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. J. Fleming (the late), Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. Dr. Flood, (the late), at Masham Church, Bedale ; Rev. G. M. Gorham, Vicar.
- Rev. J. Francis, (Dunham-on-Trent), St. Anne's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. Lionel Garnett, Christleton Church, Chester.
- Rev. E. Green (the late), All Saints' Church, Cockermouth.
- Rev. F. W. Greenhow, East Keswick Church, Leeds.
- Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall, (the late), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. J. Hammersley, Allithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- The Rev. J. C. Hanson, at St. Leonard's Church, Thornton-le-Street, Thirsk ; Rev. E. G. Wadeson, Vicar.
- Rev. James Harrison, Barbon Church, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- Rev. H. Hassard, Stockton-on-the-Forest Church, York.
- Rev. S. Hastings, Rector of Halton, Lancaster ; Camp Service of 2nd Adm. Battalion of West Riding Volunteers at Morecambe ; also at Worsley Church, Manchester, the Rev. the Marquis of Normanby, Vicar ; and at the Parish Church, Lancaster, the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

- Rev. Canon Hawkins, Parish Church, Lytham.
- Rev. Thos. Hayes, Bracewell Church, Skipton.
- Rev. T. C. Henley, Kirkby Malham Church, Bell Busk.
- Rev. Thompson Hesk, (Chertsey), Wesley Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. Rowley Hill, (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Parish Church, Sheffield.
- Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Whitburn Church, Sunderland.
- Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.
- Rev. C. F. D. Hodge, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.
- Rev. A. Hodgkin, Treales Church, Kirkham.
- Rev. J. Holgate, Baptist Chapel, Salterforth.
- Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.
- Rev. Canon Hornby (the late), St. Mary's Parish Church, Bury.
- Rev. Phipps J. Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.
- Rev. Canon Hoskins, at All Saints' Church, Cockermouth ; Rev. E. Green, (the late), Vicar.
- Rev. A. H. Hughes, Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.
- Rev. T. H. Irving, St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in-Cartmel.
- Rev. W. Jackson, Independent Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. C. H. Joberns, (West Bromwich), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ;
Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. J. Kenworthy, Ackworth Church, Pontefract.
- Rev. J. C. Kershaw, St. Leonard's Church, Walton-le-Dale, Preston.
- Rev. Wm. C. Kewish, (Birkenhead), Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Radcliffe Bridge, Manchester.
- Rev. P. C. Kidd (the late), Parish Church, Skipton.
- Rev. H. W. Kirby, Field Broughton Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- Rev. Peter Knowles, at Warton Parish Church and Priest Hutton Licensed, Room, Carnforth ; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas's Church, Bedford-Leigh, Manchester.
- Rev. Thos. Leach, Parish Church, Burton-in-Lonsdale.
- The Very Rev. W. Lefroy, D.D., Dean of Norwich, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, D.D., (the late), and the Rev. T. S. Polehampton, at Christ Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. J. H. Lomax, Church of St. John the Divine, Thorpe, Halifax.
- Rev. Charles H. Lowry, Kirkby Ireleth Church, Kirkby Ireleth.
- Rev. Canon Maclure, (now Dean of Manchester), Holy Trinity Church, Habergham Eaves, Burnley ; also at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. E. R. Mainwaring-White, Eastoft Church, Goole.
- Rev. E. F. Manby (the late), Morecambe Church.
- Rev. R. W. Marriott, (Newark), Aldborough Church, Boroughbridge.

- Rev. C. Marsden, Gargrave Church.
 Rev. Robert Martin, D.D., Irlam Church, near Manchester.
 Rev. John Mathwin, West Pelton Church, Chester-le-Street.
 Rev. Thomas Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.
 Rev. J. M. Morgan, Parish Church, Dalton-in-Furness
 Rev. G. G. Morton, Parish Church, Ulverston.
 Rev. W. W. Mote (Henham, Essex), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
 Rev. D. C. Neary, D.D., (the late), South Ossett Church, Wakefield.
 Rev. A. M. Norman, Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
 Rev. T. J. Oliver, United Methodist Free Church, Blyth.
 Rev. John Owen (the late), Unitarian Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. J. L. Pain, (the late), St. John's Church, Silverdale ; also at Warton Church ; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
 Rev. T. H. Pain, Warton Parish Church, Carnforth.
 Rev. R. C. Pattenson, Melmerby Church, Penrith.
 Rev. Wilson Pedder (the late), Churchtown Church, Garstang.
 Rev. F. E. Perrin (the late), Ribchester.
 Rev. G. Pickering, Trinity Church, Ulverston.
 Rev. W. E. Pryke, at the Parish Church, Lancaster, Rev. Canon Allen, D.D. Vicar ; and at Warton Church and Priest Hutton Licensed Room ; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar of Warton.
 Rev. Richard Ray, Wesleyan Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. T. P. Rigby, Aughton Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. C. O. L. Riley, D.D., (now Lord Bishop of Perth, Western Australia), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D. Vicar.
 Rev. Canon Robinson, Parish Church, Bolton Abbey.
 Rev. W. Rose, Petre Street Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. C. Twemlow Royds, Heysham Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. A. D. Shafto, Brancepeth Church, Durham.
 Rev. R. N. Sharpe (the late), St. Mary's Church, Hundersfield, Rochdale.
 Rev. W. Shilleto (the late), Goosnargh Church, Preston.
 Rev. J. Simpson (the late), Kirkby Stephen, at the Parish Church, Kirkby Lonsdale ; the Rev. Canon Ware (now Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness), Vicar.
 Rev. Wm. Sleigh, St. John's Church, Silverdale.
 Rev. J. G. Smith, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stanley Street, Sheffield.
 Rev. James Smith, Wicker Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. W. Smith, Shadwell Church, Leeds.
 Rev. T. Jackson Smith, (Patcham, Brighton), St. Thomas' Church, Leigh, Manchester.
 Rev. H. A. Starkie, (Pendleton, Clitheroe), Radcliffe Church, Manchester.
 Rev. Canon Stewart and Rev. John Creaser, at St. John Baptist's Church, Tue Brook, Liverpool ; Rev. John C. Reade, Vicar.
 Rev. W. Stocks, St. Leonard's Church, Downham, Clitheroe.

Rev. Geo. Style, Giggleswick, Settle.

Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D. the late, (Manchester), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.

Rev. T. B. Tylecote, Lowther Church, Penrith.

Rev. C. C. Tyte (the late), Broompark Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.

Rev. Canon Upperton, Ince Church, Chester.

Rev. G. F. Weston (the late), Crosby Ravensworth Church, Penrith.

Rev. E. White (the late), Quernmore Church, Lancaster.

Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham; also at All Saints' Eshwinning, and Ushaw Moor, Durham.

Rev. A. M. Wilson, Ainstable Church, Penrith.

Rev. R. W. Wilson, Sutton Church, Cross Hills.

Rev. Thos. Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.

Rev. P. J. Woodcock, St. Paul's Church, Chester.

Rev. A. Woods, at Allithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands; Rev. J. Hammersley, Vicar.

Rev. John Wordsworth, Gosforth Church, Gosforth, Cumberland.

Rev. W. Yates, Arley Parish Church, Northwich.



PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

“An Old Attendant”, 5s. for Christmas Tree.

Anonymous, a Stereoscope, Stereoscopic Slides, and 2 Books.

Anonymous, Wray, Frames, Patterns, and Materials for Wool-work for Christmas Tree.

Ashburner, Miss, Kirkby-in-Furness, Dolls, Balls and Scrap-books for Christmas Tree.

Bagnall and Wilcock, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.

Barnes, John, Preston, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.

Barrow, Mrs., Baldrand, Lancaster, Picture and Bags of Sweets for Christmas Tree.

Barrow, William, Dalton Square, Lancaster, Illustrated Papers.

Bell, Thomas, Lancaster, Parcel of Books for Christmas Tree.

Blades, Mrs., Parkfield, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree; also £1 for Staff Library.

Bond, Miss, Oakbank, Lancaster, Toys and Dolls for Christmas Tree.

Bull, Mrs., London, 5s. for Christmas Tree.

Carrick, Miss, Carlisle, 10s. for Christmas Tree.

Chadwick, Mrs., Oldham, 5s. for Christmas Tree.

Cholmondeley, The Hon. Mrs., Northwich, Toys and Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.

Christian, Mrs., Manchester, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.

Clark, Miss, Queen Street, Lancaster, Dolls, Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.

Craven, Joseph, Thornton, Bradford, £1 for Christmas Tree.

Crossley, Mrs. D. J., Hebden Bridge, £1 for Christmas Tree.

Dickson, Mrs., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 for Christmas Tree.

Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester, 2250 Bulbs of various kinds.

Diggens, Mrs., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.

Ellerby, Mrs., Pickering, 3s. for Christmas Tree.

Firth, Thomas, Kent's Bank, 21 yards of Dress Material.

Foster, Colonel, M.P., and Mrs. Foster, Hornby Castle, Lancaster, Large Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.

Gibson, Mrs., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Two Volumes of “Sunday at Home.”

Gill, T., and Mrs. Gill, Lindow Square, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.

Godden, Isaac L., (ex-pupil of the R.A.A.) Sheffield, Portrait Frames for Christmas Tree.

Green, Thomas, Otley, 3s. 8d. for Christmas Tree.

Greg, Albert, Caton, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.

Hall, William, Market Street, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.

Handley, H., Chester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.

Happold, F., Brooklands, Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.

Hays, Miss, Durham, Children's Pinafores for Christmas Tree.

Heawood, C., Heaton Norris, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.

Hetherington, George, Scotforth, Scrap Book for Christmas Tree.

Heywood, Arthur H., Windermere, £2 for Christmas Tree.

Hibbert, the Right Hon. Sir John T., and Lady Hibbert, Grange-over-Sands, £2 for Christmas Tree.

Hill, Albert, Halifax, Glass Drawing Slates and Toys, for Christmas Tree.

Huntington, Councillor Wm., Lancaster, Apples, Oranges, and Sweets for Christmas Tree.

Hutchence, W. G., Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.

Irving, Rev. T. H., Grange-over-Sands, Flowers from Flower Service at Lindale Church.

Jackson, Rev. T. R., Bardney, Lincoln, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.

Jeeves, Mrs., Malvern, Coloured Pictures and £1 for Christmas Tree.

Johnson, E., Market Street, Lancaster, a Child's Wheelbarrow for Christmas Tree.

Latue, Mrs., Coxhoe, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.

Lee, J., Whitfield, Langley-on-Tyne, 5s. for Christmas Tree.

Lonsdale, A., Blackburn, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.

McAdam, John, Manchester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.

- Mc.Raith, A., Ashton Road, Lancaster, Fans, Pincushions, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Macdonald, Mrs., Clougha View, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Marsden, Mrs., Winstler, Windermere, 3s. for Christmas Tree.
- Mashiter, The Misses, Cheapside, Lancaster, Toys, Dolls, Christmas Cards, Materials for Fancy Work, for Christmas Tree.
- Millington, G., Lancaster, Pictures and Picture-books for Christmas Tree.
- Morton, Mrs., Netherwastdale, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Nelson, T., Birkenhead, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Newsome, Mrs., Bardsey, Leeds, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Nickson, J., Blackpool, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Owen, Mrs., Beeston, Leeds, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Paley, E. G., (the late), Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Pickford, Miss, Carnforth, Parcel of Graphics, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Piercey, J., Higher Kinnerton, 4s. for Christmas Tree.
- Prest, Mrs., Rose Bank, Lancaster, Bon-bons and Balls for Christmas Tree.
- Preston, J. T., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Price, Mrs., Widnes, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Pye, W. and J., Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
- Radley, Mrs., Morecambe, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Ramsbotham, Dr., Leeds, Box of Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, J. Selwyn, Sowerby Bridge, £1 1s. and 2 Geese for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, Mrs. F. E., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, F. Gerald S., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Religious Tract Society, per Rev. H. W. Smith, Lancaster, Books, Pictures, Cards, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Reynolds and Branson, Leeds, Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Robson, Mrs., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Rotherford, R., Ravensworth, Gateshead, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Sanderson, Miss, Hampstead, London, Scrap Books for Christmas Tree.
- Settle, Myles, Bolton, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Shand, W., Lancaster, Mistletoe for Christmas Tree.
- Shaw, Mrs. E. B., Lancaster, Toys and Packets of Stationery for Christmas Tree.
- Sheriff, C., Regent Street, Lancaster, Parcel of Illustrated Papers for Christmas Tree.
- Sherson, Miss, Greenfield, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Shuttleworth, Miss, and Master Shuttleworth, Richmond, Surrey, Dolls and Pictures for Christmas Tree.
- Simpson, Matthew, Lancaster, Illustrated Christmas Papers.
- Simpson, Mrs., Penrith, Woollen Articles of Clothing, Brush and Comb Bags, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Simpson Miss (Exors of), Lancaster, Games, Scrap Books, and Illustrated Papers.
- Slater, J. G., Bradford, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Slinger, The Misses, Whitecross Cottage, Lancaster, Dolls, Balls, Toys and Mitts, for Christmas Tree.
- Smith, T. D. and Son, Lancaster, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Starkie, Mrs., Ashton Hall, Lancaster, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Sterry, Miss, Upper Norwood, London, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Storey, Lady, Westfield House, Lancaster, Large Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Sutcliffe, Mrs., Lancaster, Toys and Dolls for Christmas Tree.
- Tennant, Mrs., South Road, Lancaster, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Todd, The Misses, Regent Street, Lancaster, Scrap Books, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Welch, W., Shefferlands, Halton, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
- Wigley, J. M., Market Street, Lancaster, Picture Books, Pictures, Stationery, Scrap Books, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Wilkinson, M.ss, Caton, Lancaster, Toys, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Wilson, Miss, Kendal, Toys, Bon-bons, Scarves, Socks, Sweets, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Wilson, E., Leeds, Hamper of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Wright, Alfred, Caterham, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Wright, Mrs. L., Bowerham, Lancaster, Dolls for Christmas Tree.
- Wrigley, Mrs., and Miss Wrigley, Windermere, Toys, Dolls, Scrap Books, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- "X.Y.Z." Lancaster, Purses, Ties, and Handkerchiefs for Christmas Tree.

CENSUS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Number of Idiots and Imbeciles returned in the Householders' Schedules at the Census of 1881 :—

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
16,105.	16,612.	32,717.

The Seven Northern Counties comprising the Royal Albert Asylum District :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
LANCASHIRE	1911	1798	3709
YORKSHIRE	1414	1489	2903
DURHAM	292	322	614
CHESHIRE	376	382	758
NORTHUMBERLAND	258	228	486
CUMBERLAND... ..	106	103	209
WESTMORLAND	40	45	85
Total of the District	4397	4367	8764

The returns are, undoubtedly, far below the actual number. It is obvious that, for various reasons, many persons throughout the country, who unquestionably belong to the class "Idiots and Imbeciles," would not be returned as such in the Householders Schedules; and, as an illustration of the great difficulty of procuring accurate statistics on the subject, it may be mentioned that at the Census of 1871 the Superintendent Registrar of an extensive district ascertained, after careful enquiry, that fully 25 per cent. of the Idiots and Imbeciles in his district had not been returned. It may be assumed that the Census Officers of the district secured more than average completeness in their returns, as they received precise and special instructions to see that the Column in the Schedules headed "Imbecile or Idiot" was filled up in all proper cases.

The number of Idiots and Imbeciles of 5 years of age and under 20, returned in the Seven Northern Counties at the Census of 1881 was 2422. Probably a great many at the early period of life would not be entered in the Schedules, owing to the natural disinclination of parents to conclude that their children are so far mentally afflicted as to render it necessary to return them as Idiots or Imbeciles.

The following is the Ratio of returned Idiots and Imbeciles to the entire population in the several places named (Census 1881):—

Name.	Population	Idiots and Imbeciles.	Persons to One Idiot or Imbecile.	Idiots & Imbeciles per 20,000 persons.
ENGLAND AND WALES	25,974,439	32717	794	25·2
THE SEVEN COUNTIES	8,627,156	8764	984	20·3
LANCASHIRE	3,485,819	3709	940	21·2
YORKSHIRE	2,894,759	2903	997	20·0
DURHAM... ..	875,166	614	1425	14·0
CHESHIRE	622,365	758	821	24·3
NORTHUMBERLAND	434,086	486	893	22·4
CUMBERLAND	250,647	209	1199	16·7
WESTMORLAND	64,314	85	757	26·4

NOTE.—The Counties are Registration Counties which differ slightly from the Geographical Counties.

LIST OF PLACES

FROM WHICH THE PRESENT INMATES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

LANCASHIRE.

	No.		No.
Accrington... ..	2	Middleton, Manchester ..	1
Ashton-in-Makerfield ...	1	Morecambe	1
Ashton-under-Lyne... ..	2	Oldham	19
Barrow-in-Furness	1	Oswaldtwistle	1
Bedford-Leigh	7	Prescot, Liverpool	4
Bolton-le-Moors	9	Preston	11
Blackburn	8	Reddish Green	1
Burnley	8	Radcliffe	3
Bury	4	Rixton, Warrington ..	1
Caton, Lancaster	1	Rochdale	9
Darwen	1	Seaforth, Liverpool...	1
Farnworth, Bolton-le-Moors...	3	St. Anne's-on-Sea	1
Garstang	1	St. Helens... ..	5
Garston, Liverpool	1	Southport	2
Grange-over-Sands	2	Stalybridge	2
Heaton Norris	1	Todmorden, Rochdale ...	2
Helmshore... ..	1	Ulverston	2
Kirkby-in-Furness	1	Warrington	1
Lancaster	9	Widnes	2
Liverpool	46	Wigan... ..	4
Longridge, Preston... ..	1		
Manchester and Salford...	69		
			252

CHESHIRE.

Alderley Edge	1	Lymm... ..	1
Alsager	1	Macclesfield	3
Altrincham	1	Marbury	1
Birkenhead	4	Northwich	1
Bunbury	1	Sale	2
Chester	11	Seacombe	1
Congleton	2	Stockport	4
Crewe	1	Tranmere	1
Disley	1	West Kirby	1
Dukinfield	1	Winsford	1
Higher Kinnerton	1		
Hyde	1		
Latchford	1		
Liscard	1		
			44

YORKSHIRE.

	No.		No.
Baildon, Bradford	1	Mexborough	1
Barkisland, Halifax... ..	1	Middlesbrough	1
Barnsley	2	Morley... ..	1
Bentham	1	Normanton	1
Bingley, Bradford	1	Northallerton	1
Boroughbridge	1	Otley	1
Bradford	9	Pickering	2
Brighouse, Halifax	1	Pudsey	1
Burley-in-Wharfedale, Bradford	1	Queensbury, Bradford	1
Campsall, Doncaster	1	Rastrick, Halifax	2
Cleckheaton	1	Redcar	1
Conisborough	2	Riccall, York	1
Dewsbury	4	Richmond	2
Doncaster	4	Ripon	1
Farnley, Leeds... ..	1	Ripponden, Halifax	1
Goole	3	Rossington, Doncaster	2
Guisborough	1	Rotherham	5
Halifax	12	Saltaire, Bradford	1
Harrogate	2	Scissett, Huddersfield	1
Hebden Bridge, Halifax... ..	2	Selby	1
Heptonstall, Halifax	1	Sheffield	4
Huddersfield	7	Shipley, Bradford	1
Hull	4	Skipton	2
Keighley	3	Stanningley, Leeds... ..	1
Leeds	28	Wakefield	5
Liversedge	1	Wentworth, Rotherham... ..	1
Low Moor, Bradford	1	York	6
Malton... ..	1		
Marske-by-the-Sea	1		
			146

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle... ..	1	Jarrow... ..	1
Bishop Auckland	2	New Shildon	1
Coundon	1	Ravensworth	1
Coxhoe	2	Seaham Harbour	1
Croxdale	1	Shincliffe	1
Darlington... ..	5	South Shields	2
Durham	3	Spennymoor	1
Easington	2	Stockton	3
Esh, Durham	1	Sunderland	4
Felling... ..	1	West Hartlepool	2
Fence Houses	1		
Gateshead	9		
Heighington	1		
Hunstanworth	1		
			48

CUMBERLAND.

Carlisle	8	Silloth... ..	1
Cockermouth	3	Wigton	2
Eskdale Green	1	Whitehaven	1
Gosforth	1	Workington	1
Holm Rook	1		
Moor Row	1		
			20

NORTHUMBERLAND.

	No.		No.
Alnwick	2	Tynemouth	3
Ashington	1	Wooler	1
Berwick	1	Whitfield	1
Morpeth	1		<hr/>
Newcastle-on-Tyne...	5		17
North Shields	2		

WESTMORLAND.

Ambleside	1	Whale Lowther	1
Kendal	4	Winster, Windermere	1
Kirkby Stephen	1	Winton, Kirkby Stephen	1
Lowther Village	1		<hr/>
Milbourn	1		11

SUMMARY.

LANCASHIRE	252
YORKSHIRE	146
DURHAM	48
CHESHIRE... ..	44
CUMBERLAND... ..	20
NORTHUMBERLAND	17
WESTMORLAND	11
	<hr/>
	538
OTHER COUNTIES	4
	<hr/>
TOTAL... ..	<u>542</u>

ESSAYS AND STORIES

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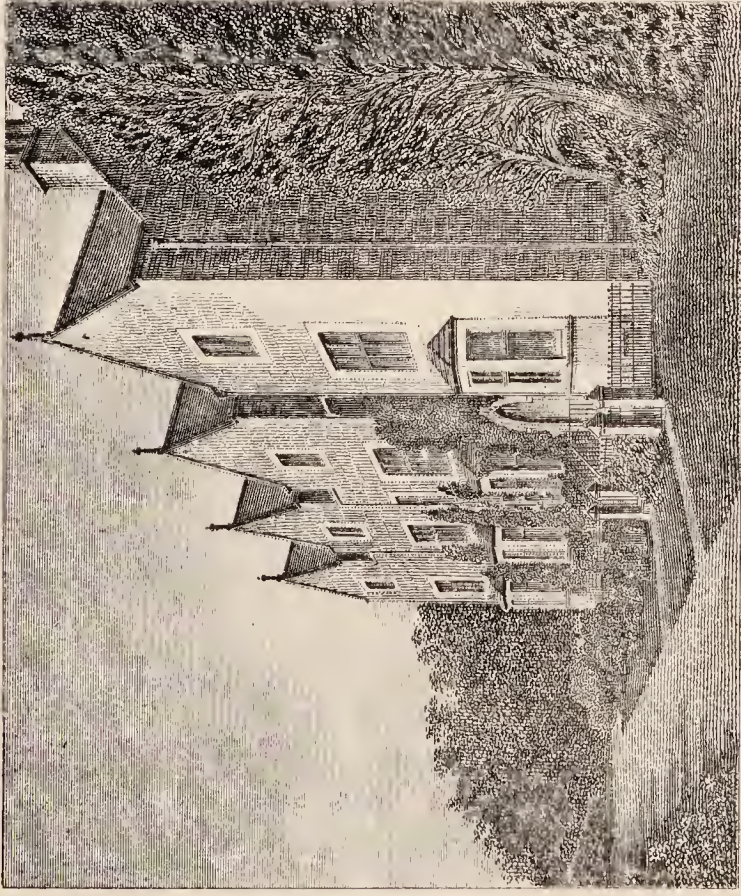
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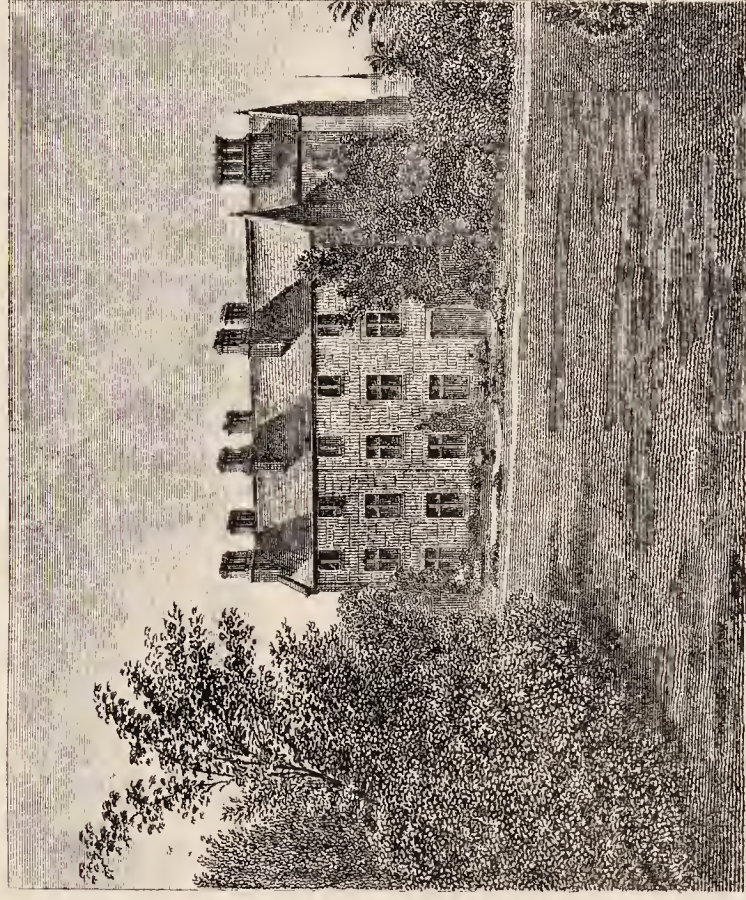
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